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### REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

*History of the Progress and Suppression of the Reformation in Spain in the Sixteenth Century.* By Thomas M'Crie, D.D. 8vo. pp. 424. Edinburgh, 1829, Blackwood; London, Cadell.

WE dare say that, to a great majority of readers, the phrase "progress of the Reformation in Spain" will convey an idea altogether new; but it is, nevertheless, a truth that, in the sixteenth century, the doctrines of reform made a very considerable progress in that country, and were only suppressed by the dominancy (and consequent unsparing persecutions) of the Papal power over its adversaries. But, even in earlier times, it is shewn by Dr. M'Crie that the Spanish Roman Catholic church held itself very independently of the See of Rome, and asserted a national jurisdiction in the administration of religion extremely different from its later principles of utter devotedness to the Pope's authority.

"The ancient state of the church in Spain (says Dr. M.) is but little known. Modern writers of that nation have been careful to conceal or to pass lightly over those spots of its history which are calculated to wound the feelings or abate the prejudices of their countrymen. Shut out from access to original documents, or averse to the toil of investigating them, foreigners have generally contented themselves with the information which common books supply. And knowing that Spaniards have signalised their zeal for the see of Rome and the Catholic faith during the three last centuries, the public, as if by general agreement, have come to the hasty conclusion that this was the fact from the beginning."

"The ecclesiastical history of Spain during the first three centuries may be comprised in two facts—that the Christian religion was early introduced into that country; and that churches were erected in various parts of it, notwithstanding the persecution to which they were exposed at intervals. All beside this is fable or conjecture. That the gospel was first preached to their ancestors by St. James, the son of Zebedee, is an opinion which has been long so popular among the Spaniards, and so identified with the national faith, that such of their writers as were most convinced of the unsound foundation on which it rests, have been forced to join in bearing testimony to its truth. The ingenuity of the warm partisans of the popedom has been put to the stretch in managing the obstinate fondness with which the inhabitants of the Peninsula have clung to a prepossession so hazardous to the claims of St. Peter and of Rome. They have alternately exposed the futility of the arguments produced in its support, and granted that it is to be received as a probable opinion, resting on tradition. At one time they have urged, that the early martyrdom of the apostle precludes the idea of such an expedition; and at another time they have tendered their aid to relieve the Spaniards from this embarrassment, and to

'elude the objection,' by suggesting, with true Italian dexterity, that the Spirit might have carried the apostle from Palestine to Spain, and after he had performed his task, conveyed him back with such celerity, that he was in time to receive the martyr's crown at Jerusalem. By such artful managements, they succeeded at last in settling the dispute, after the following manner: that, agreeably to the concurring voice of antiquity, the first seven bishops of Spain were ordained by St. Peter, and sent by him into the Peninsula; but that, as is probable, they had been converted to the Christian faith by St. James, who despatched them to Rome to receive holy orders from the prince of the apostles; from which the inference is, that St. James was the first who preached the gospel to the Spaniards, but St. Peter was the founder of the church of Spain."

This, of course, establishes the supremacy of the Roman successors of St. Peter; and we will not enter into the struggles of the Councils of Toledo, of many bishops, and of various sects (which sprung up from time to time), against this dominion,—since they were all, at last, compelled to yield, if not to reason, at least to force, to the Inquisition, to banishment, to tortures, to the stake, and the *auto-de-fe*. A very brief illustration must suffice. After citing several cases to the above effect, the author says:—

"Other instances in which the worship of the ancient church of Spain differed widely from the modern might be produced. We have already mentioned that a national council, in the beginning of the fourth century, prohibited the worship of images, and the use of pictures in churches. It may be added, that the first council of Braga, held in the year 561, forbade the use of uninspired hymns, which came afterwards to be tolerated, and were ultimately enjoined under the highest penalties. Having produced these facts as to the early opinions and usages of the Spanish church, we proceed to state the manner in which she was led to adopt the rites, and submit to the authority, of the church of Rome. In the eleventh century Spain was divided into three kingdoms—the kingdom of Leon and Castile, of Aragon, and of Navarre, of which the two first were by far the most powerful. In the latter part of that century, Alfonso, the sixth of Leon, and first of Castile, after recovering Valencia by the valour of the famous Cid, Ruy Diaz de Bivar, finally obtained possession of Toledo, which had been in the power of the Moors for three centuries and a half. He had married, for his second wife, Constance, a daughter of the royal house of France, who, from attachment to the religious service to which she had been accustomed, or under the influence of the priests who accompanied her, instigated her husband to introduce the Roman liturgy into Castile. Richard, abbot of Mar-seilles, the papal legate, exerted all his influence in favour of a change so agreeable to the court which he represented. The innovation was warmly opposed by the clergy,

and people at large, but especially by the inhabitants of Toledo, and other places which had been under the dominion of the Moors. To determine this controversy, recourse was had, according to the custom of the dark ages, to judicial combat. Two knights, clad in complete armour, appeared before the court and an immense assembly. The champion of the Gothic liturgy prevailed: but the king insisted that the litigated point should undergo another trial, and be submitted to, what was called, the *judgment of God*. Accordingly, in the presence of another great assembly, a copy of the two rival liturgies was thrown into the fire. The Gothic resisted the flames, and was taken out unhurt, while the Roman was consumed. But upon some pretext—apparently the circumstance of the ashes of the Roman liturgy curling on the top of the flames, and then leaping out—the king, with the concurrence of Bernard, archbishop of Toledo, who was a Frenchman, gave out, that it was the will of God that both offices should be used; and ordained, that the public service should continue to be celebrated according to the Gothic office in the six churches of Toledo which the Christians had enjoyed under the Moors, but that the Roman office should be adopted in all the other churches of the kingdom. The people were greatly displeased with the glaring partiality of this decision, which is said to have given rise to the proverb, *The law goes as kings choose*. Discouraged by the court and the superior ecclesiastics, the Gothic liturgy gradually fell into disrepute, until it was completely superseded by the Roman."

This is a very curious piece of history; and when the form of worship was once so strangely adopted, the recognition of the Pope's power soon followed. Then to question either became a rather dangerous matter; for, as Izarn, a Dominican monk, sang to the heretic—

"As you declare you won't believe, 'tis fit that you should burn,  
And as your fellows have been burnt, that you should blaze in turn;  
And as you've disobeyed the will of God and of St. Paul,  
Which ne'er was found within your heart, nor pass'd your teeth at all,  
The fire is lit, the pitch is hot, and ready is the stake,  
That through these tortures, for your sins, your passage you may take."

Jews, Moriscos, sceptics, were banished or butchered; and Dr. M'Crie states:—

"During these proceedings, Rome succeeded in establishing its empire a second time in Spain, and that in a more durable form than in the days of the Scipios and Augustus. This conquest was achieved chiefly by means of the monks and friars. Anciently the number of convents and of monks in Spain was small; but it multiplied greatly from the twelfth to the fifteenth century. The beginning of that period was marked by the infliction of that scourge of society, and outrage of all decency,—privileged and meritorious mendicity."

The interest attached to this important epoch has allured us to longer extracts than we usually admit on similar subjects; and we now gladly turn, from religious contests and mas-

sacres, to the chapter on the literature of Spain before the era of the Reformation, which we find to be a very attractive view of that more pleasing subject.

"It is not (observes our author) to the credit of Christianity, or at least of those who professed it, that, during the middle ages, letters were preserved from extinction, and even revived from the decline which had seized them, by the exertions of the followers of Mahomet. The tenth century, which has been denominated the leaden age of Europe, was the golden age of Asia. Modern writers have perhaps gone to an extreme on both sides in forming their estimate of the degree in which European literature is indebted to the Arabians. But when we find that this people have left such evident marks of their language upon that of Spain, it seems unreasonable to doubt that they had also great influence upon its literature. Cordova, Granada, and Seville, rivalled one another in the magnificence of their schools and libraries during the empire of the Saracens, who granted to the Spanish Christians, whom they had subjugated, that protection in their religious rights, which the latter were far from imitating when they in their turn became the conquerors. The two languages were spoken in common. The Christians began to vie with their masters in the pursuit of science, composed commentaries on the Scriptures in Arabic, and transfused the beauties of eastern poetry into the Castilian language. It is even said, that a bishop of Seville, at this early period, translated the Scriptures into the Arabic tongue. If the Spanish language was in danger of suffering from the predominance of the Arabians, the evil was counteracted by the cultivation of Provençal poetry. In the twelfth century, Alfonso II. of Aragon, whose name has an honourable place among the Troubadours, zealously patronised those who wrote in the Catalan or Valencian dialect. In the subsequent century, Alfonso X. of Castile, surnamed the Wise, shewed himself equally zealous in encouraging the study of the Castilian tongue, in which he wrote several poems; at the same time that he extracted the knowledge which was to be found in the books of the Arabians; as appears, among other proofs, from the astronomical tables, called from him Alphonsine. The writings of Dante, Checo Dascoli, and Petrarch, gave a new impulse to the literature of Spain. From this period the study of the ancient classics imparted greater purity and elevation to works of imagination; and a taste for poetical compositions in their native tongue began to be felt by the Spanish gentry, who had hitherto found their sole pastime in arms and military tournaments.

"It is not unworthy of remark here, that the Jews, while they enjoyed protection in Spain, co-operated with the Christians in the cultivation of polite letters. Rabbi Don Santo, who flourished about the year 1360, makes the following modest and not inelegant apology for taking his place among the poets of the land which had given him birth:—

"The rose that twines a thorny sprig  
Will not the less perfume the earth;  
Good wine, that leaves a creeping birth,  
Is not the worse for humble birth.

The hawk may be of noble kind  
That from a filthy cystle flew;  
And precepts are not less refined,  
Because they issue from a Jew.\*

\* "Por nacer en espino  
La rosa, ya no siento  
Que pierda, ni el buen vino  
Por salir del sarmiento.  
Nin vale el avar menos,  
Porque en vil nido siga;

Long after their expulsion from Spain, the Jews cherished an ardent attachment to the Castilian tongue, in which they continued to compose works both in prose and verse."

The oriental languages, as well as the Arabic, were sedulously cultivated in Spain; and many works of the highest order, especially in theology, were produced by learned natives. Among the most famous was the vaunted Polyglot of Alcalá, which, however, does not seem to merit all the panegyrics bestowed upon it.

It is not within our limits to follow our author farther; but we have said enough to recommend his work as one of great research, value, and interest. Suffice it to add, that in conclusion, he attributes to the suppression of the Reformation in Spain (as in his former work he contended for the same results in Italy) the crushing of genius, taste, learning, and industry, and the consequent decline of these countries in the scale of Europe.

*Tales of an Indian Camp.* 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1829. Colburn and Bentley.

AN immense share of industry has been bestowed on his subject by the author of these Tales,—and curious to a degree are the various traditions he has collected: but, as a whole, the stories have a degree of sameness and puerility that make them fatiguing for a continued perusal. As illustrations, however, of an extraordinary people, they may be relished by the lovers of antiquarian lore; and many of the tales are interesting as well as singular. We shall endeavour to choose one whose characteristics will best illustrate the general likeness of Indian historical fable.

"*The Story of the Maqua that married a Rattlesnake.*—Once upon a time, as Cayenguirago was hunting alone in the wilderness, in a spot which the Great Spirit had forgotten to level, he came to a great cave in the side of a hill. It was in the time of winter, and the hour of a fearful fall of rain and hail. To escape the wrath of the spirits of the air, he entered this deep cave in the side of the hill, carrying with him much wood, and the spoils he had won in the chase. As he entered it he heard many strange and fearful noises; but Cayenguirago was a warrior, though a wicked one, and little troubled at any time by frightful sounds, he pursued his way into the interior of the cave. It was dark as a cloudy night in the time that follows the death of the moon; but he remarked that the cave was lit up, and the darkness partially dispelled, by what appeared to be little stars, exceedingly bright substances which resembled the eyes of a wolf, though smaller and far brighter, and which were continually shifting about the cave with a slow and uncertain motion. Then for sound there was an incessant rattling, and hissing, and slapping, which almost stunned him with noise. As he moved on, he found himself impeded by something into which his feet were continually settling, and which he judged to be loose sand. When he had gone far enough from the entrance to be free from the current of air which entered the cavern by it, he laid down the deer's flesh which he had brought upon his back, took out his flint and tinder-box, and struck fire. Having properly disposed of the wood he had brought, and kindled a flame, he raised himself to an upright posture to survey the cavern. Who shall describe the terror which filled the soul of Cayenguirago, stout and fearless as he was, when he found himself in the middle of an immense

body of rattlesnakes, and perceived that it was among these deadly animals, of which there was a thick layer upon the floor of the cave, that he had been for some time wallowing? Their eyes it was that lit up the cavern, and theirs were the hissing, and rattling, and slapping, which saluted his ears. Under his feet and upon every side of him, as far as the eye could reach, were heads upreared with little fiery tongues projecting from green jaws, and moving with a motion more rapid than a flash of summer lightning. The heads about the cavern were thicker than the thievish ravens in a field of milky corn. The moment that the light of the fire he had kindled enabled them to see the intruder, all of them rushed towards him, though none attempted to inflict injury. The nearest approached within a step; those behind climbed over the backs of the more advanced, until they lay piled up on every side as high as the shoulders of a tall man. Surrounded, as Cayenguirago was, by the most venomous and dreadful of all the animals formed by the Great Spirit, he did not forget to keep his fire burning, nor to draw out his pouch filled with good tobacco. Having recovered his coolness and composure, and become a man again, he filled his pipe with the beloved weed, and, lighting it, began to roll out clouds of smoke. Each time he puffed he observed that the snakes retreated further from him, until at length they were seen gliding into the darkness which enshrouded the further part of the cavern. While he lay thus warming himself at the fire, and emitting clouds of fragrant smoke, some one near him exclaimed, in a very sharp and shrill voice, 'Booh!' Looking up, Cayenguirago beheld standing behind him a very ugly creature,—but whether man or beast, he found it at first difficult to determine. His skin was black as soot, and his hair white as snow. His eyes, which were very large, were of the colour of the green far-eyes [spectacles] with which the pale faces survey distinct objects, and stood out so far from the head, that had one of them been placed in the middle of the forehead, a tear dropping from it would have hit the tip of the nose. His teeth, which were very large, were white as snow; his ears, which were yellow, were smaller than the leaf of the black walnut, and shaped exactly like it. His legs were not shaped like those of a human being, but were two straight bones without flesh or joint, and both black and glossy as charred birch. But what rendered him yet more horrible to look at was, that snakes, poisonous rattlesnakes, were wreathing themselves around his legs, and body, and arms—leaping from him and upon him, tying themselves in knots around his neck, and doing other feats of horrid agility. After surveying this uncouth being and his fearful companions for a few moments in deep silence, Cayenguirago addressed him thus:—'Who art thou?' 'Thy master.' 'The Maqua is a man,' replied the warrior fiercely; 'his knee was never bowed—he acknowledges no master.' 'Thou hast served me long and well, Cayenguirago—I am Abamocho, the Spirit of Evil, and this is my dwelling-place.' 'Thou hast chosen a dark abode, and strange companions,' replied the warrior. 'They are not my companions, but my warriors, my braves, my tormentors,' answered the Spirit of Evil. 'It is with these that I torment bad people, as the Maquas use old women to torment the prisoners they take in battle. But fear not, Cayenguirago, thou hast been a faithful servant to me—I will not suffer my people to harm thee. Dost

Nin los enxemplos buenos,  
Porque Judío lo diga."

shou know that I design to bestow my daughter upon thee for a wife?" "I did not know it," answered the Maqua. "She shall be thine," said the Evil Spirit; "but I warn thee that there have been very many pleasanter companions than she will make thee, for she is excessively irritable and passionate. Withal, she is so fond of admiration, that I have no doubt she would give chase to the ugliest toad that ever devoured a worm, so she could captivate him. She is a true woman." "What will the father give the Maqua that marries her?" "Wampum, much wampum—" "I will take her." "Many beaver-skins, and much bear's meat—" "Cayenguirago will make her his wife." "Revenge against the Hurons who slew so many of his warriors in the last Beaver-moon. He shall drink their blood in plentiful draughts, he shall eat their children roasted in the fire, and feed his men upon broth made of the flesh of their braves." "She is mine!" "Dost thou know that she is a rattlesnake?" "I care not, so she bring me as her portion the rich presents and the sweet revenge thou hast spoken of. Shall the Maqua behold the maiden?" "He shall, but the father bids him remember one thing. When the marriage has taken place, let not the husband forget to cut off his wife's tail. Upon his remembering this injunction his life depends. If he forget it, the bride will be a widow ere she is a wife." With this the Spirit departed into the inner part of the cavern. He soon returned, bringing with him a huge, unwieldy rattlesnake. "This," said he, as he came up to the Maqua, "is the maiden I spoke of, and the wife I have long destined for thee. She is rather fatter than need be—she will eat the less, however. Take her, thou hast been a good servant, and I owe thee a reward." \* \* \* The Maqua turned around to his bride, and spoke to her kindly, telling her how happy they should live, and many other things usually said in such cases, and proving true as often as larks fall from the skies. The Evil Spirit now spoke to Cayenguirago, bidding him follow him to an inner room in the cavern, and finish the marriage at once. He obeyed, leading his pursey bride by a string which he tied around her neck. The whole body of rattlesnakes followed the couple—hissing, and slapping, and rattling their tails, and running out their forked tongues; but, whether for joy or sorrow, Cayenguirago either cared nothing, or did not think it worth his while to inquire. At last they came to a small room, which was lighted up by a great blue fire burning in the centre. This, the Evil Spirit said, was his daughter's chamber, and there they would pass the night, upon which the maiden pretended to be much ashamed. The couple now went through the Indian form of marriage, and the Maqua became the husband of the rattlesnake, daughter of the Evil Spirit, Abamocho. They spent the evening very pleasantly together; and so well was Cayenguirago entertained with the pleasant stories she told him, and her wit, and good humour, and the kisses she gave him, that he entirely forgot the advice of her father. So, after they had spent some time in talk and fondling, the bride crept to her bed of leaves, and the husband followed. By and by the Maqua said to his wife, "Thy flesh is very cold—lie a little further off." "My flesh is warm," answered the other; "but thou hast drawn to thy side all the covering, and the spirit of cold is breathing harshly upon me from the distant cavern." Upon that they fell to disputing fiercely about love, and hatred, and cold, and many other things which need

not be mentioned here. Louder and louder rose their voices, and more violent grew the dispute, until the wife, losing the very little patience she possessed, applied the deadly sting, which dooms to instant death, to bring her husband to her side of the argument. A horrid shout told the creeping of the subtle poison through his veins. Few were the moments that elapsed before he lay a stiffened, and swollen, and blackened corpse. And thus perished the wicked Maqua that married a rattlesnake and forgot to cut off her tail."

We think the fabulous framework given to these tales very injudicious; particularly as the writer has been at much pains to quote his authorities, which are, we doubt not, true pictures of the manners and customs, superstitions, &c. they delineate.

*Dr. Arnott's Elements of Physics, or Natural Philosophy, general and medical, explained independently of Technical Mathematics, and containing new Disquisitions and practical Suggestions. 8vo. Vol. II. Part I. comprehending the subjects of Heat and Light: and a fourth edition of Vol. I. Longman and Co.; and Underwoods.*

To indicate the merits of the work here continued, we need scarcely say more than that, since the time when we first directed notice to it, two years ago, although it was published incomplete, was the first literary production of the author, and had to make its way entirely by interesting its readers—there have been already demanded four large editions of Volume I., besides various editions in North America, and a translation in France with algebraical formulæ added, to fit it for the system of instruction pursued in the French schools and colleges. In England it is now general, not only in the cabinets of the scientific, but in our parlours, and in schools for either sex. The part at present published on the subjects of Heat and Light is, if possible, more interesting than that which preceded, and, having been written at the same period, has the same characteristics.

In the vast mass of human knowledge, of which only a part can be exhibited even in an encyclopædia of a hundred volumes or more, and which knowledge it greatly surpasses the capacity of any one mind to retain, there is still on every subject a portion which the man of judgment and taste makes it the business of his early life to cull or select from all sources, and to form of it the permanent furniture and ornament of his mind and his ever present direction in the general affairs of life. Such knowledge in the department of natural philosophy our author has attempted in the present treatise to condense. He holds that five such treatises (viz. on the five great divisions of knowledge) would contain the great body of information required in a liberal education; while for every separate profession, individuals would have to study, additionally, special treatises on the profession, and to follow courses of practical instruction.

The merit of this work, however, is not confined to the selection and arrangement into a symmetrical and consistent whole, of a vast mass of most useful knowledge; there are in it also many new disquisitions and practical suggestions. As an instance generally interesting, and bearing on the profession of the author, we shall copy his new and very simple explanation and cure of the defect in speech called Stuttering, given in Vol. II. as an appendix to the chapter on Articulation in Vol. I.

"The most common case of stuttering

is not, as has been almost universally believed, where the individual has a difficulty in respect to some particular letter or articulation, by the disobedience to the will or power of association of the parts of the mouth which should form it; but where the spasmodic interruption occurs altogether behind or beyond the mouth, viz. in the glottis, so as to affect all the articulations equally. To a person ignorant of anatomy, and therefore knowing not what or where the glottis is, it may be sufficient explanation to say, that it is the slit or narrow opening at the top of the windpipe by which the air passes to and from the lungs, being situated just behind the root of the tongue. It is that which is felt to close suddenly in hiccup, arresting the ingress of air, and that which closes to prevent the egress of air from the chest of a person lifting a heavy weight or making any straining exertion; it is that also by the repeated shutting of which a person divides the sound in pronouncing several times, in distinct and rapid succession, any vowel, as o, o, o, o. Now the glottis during common speech need never be closed, and a stutterm is instantly cured if, by having his attention properly directed to it, he can keep it open. Had the edges or thin lips of the glottis been visible, like the external lips of the mouth, the nature of stuttering would not so long have remained a mystery, and the effort necessary to the cure would have forced itself upon the attention of the most careless observer; but because hidden, and professional men had not detected in how far they were concerned, and the patient himself had only a vague feeling of some difficulty, which, after straining, grimace, gesticulation, and sometimes almost general convulsion of the body, gave way, the uncertainty with respect to the subject has remained. Even many persons who by attention and much labour had overcome the defect in themselves, as Demosthenes did, have not been able to describe to others the nature of their efforts, so as to ensure imitation: and the author doubts much whether the quacks who have succeeded in relieving many cases, but in many also have failed, or have given only temporary relief, really understood what precise end in the action of the organs their imperfect directions were accomplishing. Now a stutterm, understanding of anatomy only what is stated above, will comprehend what he is to aim at, by being farther told, that when any sound is continuing, as when he is humming a single note or a tune, the glottis is necessarily open, and therefore, that when he chooses to begin pronouncing or dropping any simple sound, as the *e* of the English word *berry* (to do which at once no stutterm has difficulty), he thereby opens the glottis, and renders the pronunciation of any other sound easy. If, then, in speaking or reading, he joins his words together, as if each phrase formed but one long word, or nearly as a person joins them in singing (and this may be done without its being at all noted as a peculiarity of speech, for all persons do it more or less in their ordinary conversation), the voice never stops, the glottis never closes, and there is of course no stutter. The author has given this explanation or lesson, with an example, to a person who before would have required half an hour to read a page, but who immediately afterwards read it almost as smoothly as was possible for any one to do; and who then, on transferring the lesson to the speech, by continued practice and attention, obtained the same facility with respect to it. There are many persons not accounted peculiar in their speech, who, in seeking words to express themselves, often rest long



between them on the simple sound of *e* mentioned above, saying, for instance, hesitatingly, 'e I e.....think e.....you may;'—the sound never ceasing until the end of the phrase, however long the person may require to pronounce it. Now a stutterer, who to open his glottis at the beginning of a phrase, or to open it in the middle, after any interruption, uses such a sound, would not, even at first, be more remarkable than a drawing speaker, and he would only require to drawl for a little while, until practice facilitated his command of the other sounds. Although producing the simple sound which we call the *e* of *berry*, or of the French words *de* or *que*, is a means of opening the glottis which by stutters is found very generally to answer, there are many cases in which other means are more suitable, as the intelligent preceptor soon discovers. Were it possible to divide the nerves of the muscles which close the glottis, without at the same time destroying the faculty of producing voice, such an operation would be the most immediate and certain cure of stuttering; and the loss of the faculty of closing the glottis would be of no moment. The view given above of the nature of stuttering and its cure explains the following facts, which to many persons have hitherto appeared extraordinary. Stutterers often can sing well, and without the least interruption, for the tune being continued, the glottis does not close. Many stutterers also can read poetry well, or any declamatory composition, in which the uninterrupted tone is almost as remarkable as in singing. The cause of stuttering being so simple, as above described, one rule given and explained may, in certain cases, instantly cure the defect, however aggravated, as has been observed in not a few instances; and this explains also why an ignorant pretender may occasionally succeed in curing, by giving a rule of which he knows not the reason, and which he cannot modify to the peculiarities of other cases. The same view of the subject explains why the speech of a stutterer has been correctly compared to the escape of liquid from a bottle with a long narrow neck, coming—'either as a hurried gush or not at all'—for when the glottis is once opened, and the stutterer feels that he has the power of utterance, he is glad to hurry out as many words as he can, before the interruption again occurs."

The following are further extracts to exemplify the style of the work, and the nature of the subjects treated.

**Importance of Heat.**—"In the winter of climates where the temperature is for a time below the freezing point of water, the earth with its waters is bound up in snow and ice, the trees and shrubs are leafless, appearing every where like withered skeletons, countless multitudes of living creatures, owing either to the bitter cold or deficiency of food, are perishing in the snows—nature seems dying or dead; but what a change when spring returns, that is, when heat returns! The earth is again uncovered and soft, and rivers flow, the lakes are again liquid mirrors, the warm showers come to foster vegetation, which soon covers the ground with beauty and plenty. Man, lately inactive, is recalled to many duties; his water-wheels are every where at work, his boats are again on the canals and streams, his busy fleets of industry are along the shores—winged life in new multitudes fills the sky, finny life similarly fills the waters, and every spot of earth teems with vitality and joy. Many persons regard these changes of season as if they came like the successive positions of a turning

wheel, of which one necessarily brings the next; not advertent that it is the single circumstance of change of temperature which does all. But if the colds of winter arrive too early, they unfailingly produce the wintry scene; and if warmth come before its time in spring, it expands the bud and the blossom, which a return of frost will surely destroy. A seed sown in an ice-house never awakens to life. Again, as regards climates, the earthy matters forming the exterior of our globe, and therefore entering into the composition of soils, are not different for different latitudes,—at the equator, for instance, and near the poles. That the aspect of nature, then, in the two situations exhibits a contrast more striking still than between summer and winter, is owing merely to an inequality of temperature, which is permanent. Were it not for this, in both situations the same vegetables might grow, and the same animals might find their befitting support. But now, in the one, namely, where heat abounds, we see the magnificent scene of tropical fertility: the earth covered with luxuriant vegetation in endless lovely variety, and even the hard rocks festooned with green, perhaps with the vine, rich in its purple clusters. In the midst of this scene, animal existence is equally abundant, and many of the species are of surpassing beauty—the plumage of the birds is as brilliant as the gayest flowers. The warm air is perfume from the spice-beds, the sky and clouds are often dyed in tints as bright as freshest rainbow, and happy human inhabitants call the scene a paradise. Again, where heat is absent, we have the dreary spectacle of polar barrenness, namely, bare rock or mountain, instead of fertile field; water every where hardened to solidity, no rain, nor cloud, nor dew, few motions but drifting snow; vegetable life scarcely existing, and then only in sheltered places turned to the sun—and instead of the palms and other trees of India, whose single leaf is almost broad enough to cover a hut, there are bushes and trees, as the furze and fir, having what may be called hairs or bristles in the room of leaves. In the winter time, during which the sun is not seen for nearly six months, new horrors are added; viz. the darkness and dreadful silence, the cold benumbing all life, and even freezing mercury—a scene into which man may penetrate from happier climes, but where he can only leave his protecting ship and fires for short periods, as he might issue from a diving-bell at the bottom of the ocean. That in these now desolate regions, heat only is wanted to make them like the most favoured countries of the earth, is proved by the recent discoveries under-ground of the remnant of animals and vegetables formerly inhabiting them, which now can live only near the equator. While winter then, or the temporary absence of heat, may be called the sleep of nature, the more permanent torpor about the poles appears like its death; and when we further reflect, that heat is the great agent in numberless important processes of chemistry and domestic economy, and is the actuating principle of the mighty steam-engine which now performs half the work of society, how truly may heat, the subject of our present chapter, be considered as the life or soul of the universe!"

**Difference of conducting power in bodies.**—It is the difference of conducting power in bodies which is the cause of a very common error made by persons in estimating the temperature of bodies by the touch. In a room without a fire all the articles of furniture soon acquire the same temperature; but if, in win-

ter, a person with bare feet were to step from the carpet to the wooden floor, from this to the hearth-stone, and from the stone to the steel fender, his sensation would deem each of these in succession colder than the preceding. Now the truth being, that all had the same temperature, only a temperature inferior to that of the living body, the best conductor, when in contact with the body, would carry off heat the fastest, and would therefore be deemed the coldest. Were a similar experiment made in a hot-house, or in India, while the temperature of every thing around were 98°, viz. that of the living body, then not the slightest difference would be felt in any of the substances; or, lastly, were the experiment made in a room where by any means the general temperature were raised considerably above blood heat, then the carpet would be deemed considerably the coolest instead of the warmest, and the other things would appear hotter in the same order in which they appeared colder in the winter room. Were a bunch of wool and a piece of iron exposed to the severest cold of Siberia, or of an artificial frigorific mixture, a man might touch the first with impunity (it would merely be felt as rather cold); but if he grasped the second, his hand would be frost-bitten and possibly destroyed: were the two substances, on the contrary, transferred to an oven, and heated as far as the wool would bear, he might again touch the wool with impunity (it would then be felt as a little hot), but the iron would burn his flesh. The author has entered a room where there was no fire, but where the temperature from hot air admitted was sufficiently high to boil the fish, &c. of which he afterwards partook at dinner, and he breathed the air with very little uneasiness. He could bear to touch woollen cloth in this room, but no body more solid. The foregoing considerations make manifest the error of supposing that there is a positive warmth in the materials of clothing. The thick cloak which guards a Spaniard against the cold of winter, is also in summer used by him as protection against the direct rays of the sun: and while in England flannel is our warmest article of dress, yet we cannot more effectually preserve ice than by wrapping the vessel containing it in many folds of softest flannel."

These passages must suffice for the present: next week we purpose continuing our selections from this very able work.

**The Landscape Annual: the Tourist in Switzerland and Italy.** By Thomas Roscoe. Illustrated with Drawings by S. Prout, Esq. Painter in Water-Colours to his Majesty. London, 1830. R. Jennings.

THIS Annual, with better title than most of its contemporaries, appeals to the eye rather than to the understanding of the public; for we are not aware that it founds much of its pretensions on the literary portion of its alliance with the Fine Arts: yet the tourist's accounts of the various scenes and places represented are altogether agreeable reading enough; with little of novelty to recommend them, but compiled from preceding travellers, topographers, and poets; so that the descriptions altogether form a *mélange* neither ill suited to the engravings nor to while away an hour of ennui,—if such could ensue after looking over Mr. Prout's picturesque and graphic productions.

The work has, we believe, been published some time, (though we had not seen it till late this week,) and we are glad to hear that so new a design has met with much encourage-



ment. This must, in great measure, be attributed to the beauty of the artist's subjects, and to the circumstance of comparatively few of his paintings having hitherto been engraved. And here we have no fewer than twenty-five plates, executed under the able direction of C. Heath; together with a charming vignette of the Arch of Constantine at Rome. When we farther mention, that the prints, almost all delightful, (though, after all, steel, with its hard outline, is not so good a medium for some landscapes, especially on a small scale, as copper, or even lithography,) comprehend the Castle of Chillon, the Bridge of Sighs, the Rialto, the Palace of the Foscari, and other interesting views; besides excellent things of Geneva, Lausanne, Milan Cathedral, Como, Verona, Vicenza, Ponte Sisto at Rome, &c. &c. On the whole, it strikes us as a strong proof of the correctness of the opinion to which we had come on considering the *Annals* generally,—either that they ought to be limited to the portfolio, or greatly elevated in their literary character,—that this volume, with the designs by a single artist, and of one class, should be quite as successful as its more ambitious contemporaries.

*Dews of Castale.* By J. Johns. 12mo. pp. 226. London, 1828. Hunter.

THE productions of a young man, but one of evident taste and feeling. Most of the poems have gone the round of the *Magazines* and *Annals*; but we hope the following piece, which has pleased us much, will be acceptable, if not new, to our readers: it is entitled "the Poet's Mourner," and is a pretty and melancholy poem.

"Life for me is past and over—  
I have lost my minstrel lover!  
This fond heart's divinest chord  
Broke with thine, my laurel'd lord!  
Round the spot thy dust that paveth,  
Many a tear the marble laveth;  
But among them whose can fall  
Wild as her's who weeps her all?  
Yet oh, what to thee availeth,  
That one voice above thee waileth?  
In thy bower of glories o'er  
Love nor grief shall reach thee more.  
Silent there the voice of sadness—  
Powerless there the pang of madness;  
With this vain world thou hast done,  
And thy weary race is run.  
Of the splendid sorrows round thee,  
And of all to earth that bound thee,  
Glory's rainbow rests alone,  
Shining round a cold grave-stone.  
Glorious sleeper! yet thy spirit  
Shall the wreath it sought inherit:  
Proud the meed that waiteth thee—  
Mortal immortality!  
But the fame which mocks the sleeper,  
Can it cheer the living weeper?  
There are hearts decreed to know  
Glory but embitters wo.  
Yet, since all beside has perished,  
More, oh more, shall this be cherished;  
And thy fame shall be to me  
Sacred as thy memory.  
Fare thee well, my minstrel lover—  
Life for me is past and over;  
This fond heart's divinest chord  
Broke with thine, my laurel'd lord!"

Some of the legendary ballads are equally well written.

#### *Some Account of Edward Ruppel, and his Travels in Northern Africa.*

REFERRING to our preceding accounts of this interesting expedition, we have to state that the next tidings of our enterprising traveller are communicated in a letter from Cairo, of the 27th July, 1824, when he deploras the loss of his instruments and the property he had left behind at Esné, during the unsuccessful revolt of Upper Egypt. In returning to Don-

gola, he says: "I stopped at the ruins of Solib, in order to ascertain their geographical position: I had been led into error by Burckhardt's report, and concluded that they were the ruins of Napata: such a conclusion, however, is incorrect, for there is not the slightest vestige near Solib of the existence of so flourishing a spot as Napata must have formerly been: the only object to be discovered there is the remains of a magnificent, though isolated, palace. Napata was probably three leagues and a half to the north of Solib, where the ruins of Sheikh-selim are extant; and these are known among the Barabras by the name of Sedegne, or ruins. In this last locality are seen the walls of several private dwellings, besides the remains of two temples; whereas, nothing of the kind exists near what must once have been the colossal palace of Solib. A high wall encloses its whole area, which comprises several courts. The first of these is one hundred and ninety-two feet long, and one hundred and seven broad, and its entrance is guarded by two lions couchants of granite: it is closed to the west by two prismatic gates, leading to a second court, which is seventy-six feet long and ninety-two feet broad. It is encircled by an open portico with a colossal colonnade; and a double row of columns on its western side forms a species of peristyle. Within the centre of the palace is a hall forty feet long and fifty-four broad. Twelve colossal columns support the ceiling, and their capitals consist of branches of the palm-tree: the columns in the court are sculptured in imitation of palm-trees interwoven, like those in the great temple of Lug-sor. No hieroglyphics exist but such as are found on the columns and architraves; they are scanty in number, though skilfully carved. The whole structure has suffered greatly from the waste of time; and of the eighty-six columns by which it was adorned, there are but nine standing. The material used throughout is a brownish freestone."

In September following, we find him at Dongola, where the severe illness of Hey again arrested his journey into Kordofan, an almost unknown land, until the month of December. During this interval, however, they made a hunting excursion to Sukkot, which forms an interesting episode in the traveller's narrative:

"On this excursion, with the aid of natives trained to the task, we were fortunate enough to kill one crocodile and two hippopotami in nine days. One of the latter is thirteen feet long; his eye-teeth are each of them eighteen inches in length, from the root to the point. This colossus did not give up the ghost until five balls, discharged at twenty paces' distance, had nearly shivered his skull in pieces; the encounter took place in the night-time, and lasted no less than five hours: the strength of eighteen men was scarcely sufficient to drag the body out of the water. But I have something even more incredible to relate: Hey, unassisted by any one but myself, has made a perfect preparation of the hides of the three animals, and the skeletons of two of them. Unhappily our friend's strength is utterly exhausted."

He then mentions his intention of exploring Kordofan alone, and sending Hey back to Cairo for his health, as well as to superintend the forwarding of their rich collections to Europe. "In this consignment," he adds, "you will find two large crocodiles and their skeletons, independently of our four hippopotami. But it is impossible for me to describe the joy I experienced from discovering that the Nile affords shelter to two species of the former ani-

mals—the *crocodilus vulgaris*, Linn., and the *crocodilus multiscutatus*, Mus. Francof. The distinction between the two had been long known to the natives, who were the first to draw my attention towards it. \* \* \* I purpose visiting Kordofan almost alone; for I shall take no more than two servants and a slave with me; and should I roam into the desert in pursuit of giraffes, I shall leave even this scanty escort behind, as I am unwilling that others should lose their lives through my obstinacy."

The extracts which follow, from his subsequent correspondence, bear evidence of the success, as well as the dangers and difficulties, which Ruppel met with in his pilgrimage to the *terra penè incognita* of Kordofan. "On the 22d of December I quitted Dongola, and went by water to Dabbe, where I found my ten camels which had journeyed overland. Abdin-bey was anxious that I should traverse the desert of Sinari with a large caravan, and had preceded me by a courier, who had orders to detain all the traders journeying towards Kordofan, until I reached Dabbe. But unfortunately, the whole of them—and they were three hundred in number—had taken their departure two days before the courier's arrival. I set out, therefore, almost unattended; for the whole number of my companions did not exceed seventeen. I have reason to be thankful that I reached Obeid (Ibeid) in safety on the 13th of January, and experienced no other mishap but the loss of two camels. I was scarcely housed within the capital of Kordofan before I was invalided by the salt-wells' water, which appeared to disagree with my bilious constitution. A few days afterwards an attack of jaundice came on, and detained me another fortnight."

"When at Dongola, Mohammed-bey-tefeder-dar, the pasha's son-in-law, with whom I had become acquainted at Shendi, and by whom the government of all the conquered provinces, south of the Wadi-Halfa, had been recently administered, had given me, among other letters, one to the leading sheik of the Arab tribe Hammer. This tribe, who lead a wandering life near Omselmme, on the frontiers between Kordofan and Darfour, are particularly devoted to the hunting of giraffes; and my letter of introduction ordered them to kill two of them for my use. By adding presents and promises to this order, I was in great hopes that my darling wish would at last be gratified: but my patience was to be put to a fresh test. The Arabs of Darfour, who were hostile to my intended guests, surprised them, slew eighty-seven men, and carried off a large booty in slaves and camels. On the 20th of January I left Obeid, in search of the Hammer-Arabs, and, shortly after I had joined them, was made exceedingly uneasy by their spies reporting, that a fresh incursion from the Darfour side was to be feared. Every thing was placed in a state of defence; but we got off on this occasion without any other inconvenience than our alarm. I now lost no time in despatching hunters into the untenanted district towards Darfour; and at the end of eleven days, they brought me back two beautiful giraffes, a male and female. I succeeded in preparing their skins, and a skeleton of the largest. The male is somewhat more than fifteen feet in perpendicular height, from the top of the head to the ground. \* \* \* You will learn with pleasure, that by my own unassisted exertions, I have been enabled, in the space of thirty-five days, to collect sixty-five mammiferous animals, one hundred and sixty birds, with twelve

skeletons, and five amphibious animals and one skeleton, besides molluscs, &c. It was not the season for insects and plants."

The next excursion which Ruppel made was into the mountainous desert to the south of Korté and Ambukol: from which, under the escort of two and twenty Arab horsemen, and nearly forty infantry, he brought a rich booty back with him, the most remarkable feature in it being no less than five giraffes. After resting some months at Cairo, for the purpose of re-establishing his health, packing up his valuable collections, and despatching them to Europe, he set off, in February 1826, on a journey of inspection through the northern confines of the Red Sea, among which he visited Mount Sinai, where he found the wild goat from which our own "Billies and Nannies" are descended. The sickness of most of his companions compelled him to return to Cairo in the month of August; but he availed himself of the opportunity thus afforded him of sending off his spoils, which comprised, amongst other specimens, eighty-six skins of mammifera, one hundred and fifty-four of birds, sixty-two of amphibious animals in spirits, one hundred and twenty of fish, and fifty-eight species of crabs, molluscs, &c.

Towards the close of September, Ruppel again quitted Cairo; and having rejoined his fellow-travellers, whom he had left at Tor, he embarked for Massouah. "Never," says he, "were my equipments more complete than upon the present occasion. In order to push my researches still further along the eastern districts of Abyssinia, I have hired a second chasseur. I have great hopes of this Abyssinian expedition. If I succeed to the extent of my ardent wishes, and track the fawn of this region to its haunt, we shall ship ourselves back, at Massouah, in June 1827, land at Gidda, return to Cairo in the autumn, explore the Delta, and in the spring of 1828 I trust to find, at the hands of my old friends, a cheering and renovating welcome after all my fatigues."

The produce of this expedition was indeed most brilliant, and far exceeded in value any collection he had before presented to the Frankfurt Museum. He had returned to that city in the latter part of the year preceding; and in September 1827, Ruppel himself—than whom no wayfarer in foreign lands has ever evinced a more ardent, disinterested, and indefatigable spirit—landed at Leghorn, after a six years' absence in Africa. He spent the autumn and winter of that year in Italy; and having perfectly regained his health, finally reached his native home on the 29th of March, 1828, where he was welcomed with those demonstrations of heartfelt attachment and gratitude, to which his eminent patriotism, and the services he has rendered to the scientific world, so justly entitled him.

We have seen the first twelve Numbers of the Zoological Atlas, which precedes the publication of his Travels: they are got up in a style and with a care which are alike creditable to Ruppel and to the society of Senkenberg, by whom it is sent forth into the world. The text—which proceeds from the pen of Dr. Cretschmar, its president, aided by the notices of the traveller—combines a perfect mastery of the subject, in a scientific point of view, with a degree of animation and amusement in the details, which would render the work a popular companion of our tables, had not the learned editor closed its pages to so many thousands, by confining his version to the German language. The work is of too high a character that its portals should not be opened to the

universal world of science; and we earnestly recommend, therefore, the addition of a French version to the future numbers of this valuable publication.

*The Animal Kingdom described and arranged in conformity with its Organisation, by the Baron Cuvier, Member of the Institute of France, &c. Translated, with large additional Descriptions of many Species not hitherto named, and other original Matter, by Edward Griffith, F.L.S. and others. Part XXI. Class Aves. London, 1829. Whitaker, Treacher, and Co.*

If, as no one can deny, the study of the animated productions of nature be one of the most delightful that can occupy the attention of man, it is equally true, that of that wide and varied kingdom, the chosen province, the very paradise, is the birds. The gracefulness of their forms, the exquisite delicacy of their covering, the inimitable brilliancy of their colours, the light and life-giving transparency of the element in which they live, the singular variety of their habits, the delightful melody of their songs, and the most singular fact, that, with organs apparently more unfitted for articulation than many of the quadrupeds, they are the only animals that can imitate man in the wonders of voice, and rival him in the intricacy of music: these, and a thousand other qualities, with the bare enumeration of which we could fill a number of our journal, render the study of birds a favourite of every elegant mind. Even the fleetest of quadrupeds is heavy and lumbering, in comparison. We boast of the greyhound, which lies panting and breathless upon the earth if it courses round a moderately-sized field, or the race-horse that is exhausted with a three-mile heat; but what are these to the little Swift, that can awaken from the eaves of an English cottage in the morning, and nestle in the date-tree on the borders of the great desert of Sahara before the sun be down. That little twitterer is the very Puck of creation: it cannot, indeed,

"Put a girdle round about the earth  
In forty minutes;"

but, at the rate of 250 miles an hour, which is considerably within the computation of Spallanzani, it can cincture the globe in less than four days, and thus be from England to Africa in the brief space of four hours: even the eider-duck, apparently unwieldy as it is, could breakfast in Eastness, and sup in Kent; and, let the storm blow its worst, the golden eagle can dash right in the teeth of it at the rate of forty miles an hour.

In a study which is so pleasing, it is quite refreshing to think that there is a work, in a form accessible to all, and so full and so varied, that each may find that which is more immediately interesting. Such is the translation now before us; in which the text of the illustrious Baron Cuvier is faithfully given, together with all that has been added to the charming science of ornithology since the publication of his great work. The study of zoology, in all its departments, is reviving in this country; and we know of no publication that is more calculated to spirit it on to farther exertions than this fasciculus, and the others of which it forms a part. The additional information is rendered valuable by the authorities being given; the supplements to the different orders embody all that is known of the habits of the genera and species; and the engravings, which are admirable both in their spirit and truth, are taken from real specimens, and executed with much richness and freedom. They are also

selected with great judgment. To have chosen those that are known to all, would have been of comparatively little value, as all that the student who found the living specimens in their native haunts would have done, could have been to criticise and compare; but by giving those chiefly which are rare and foreign, and comparing the figures with the descriptions, the student will be enabled, from the descriptions alone, to distinguish the native species whenever he meets with them. This is the most successful way of instruction, because whilst it gives the lesson, it hides the schoolmaster. If we were to offer a short opinion of it, it would be that the book and the subject were equally delightful. Take the description of the manners of that most interesting bird, the wood grouse, which, though now unfortunately lost to the ornithology of this country, still abounds in the extreme north of the continent and of Asia: it is part of the appendix to the order Gallinae, and a fair, but not flattering, specimen of the work.

"The season of reproduction commences with the wood grouse in the month of March or April, sooner or later according to the duration of the snow which covers its native mountains; this period usually lasts until the buds of the beech-tree begin to blossom. The old male is fond of retiring to the spot which has been the scene of his early amours; he generally makes choice of the declivity of some mountain, exposed to the first rays of the sun, in the neighbourhood of a torrent where pine-trees grow: there the male, with a cry peculiar to the species, calls the females, who assemble on the ground round the tree on which he perches. This fine bird, with his eyes sparkling, the feathers of his head and neck erect, his wings extended, and his tail raised and spread out, parades proudly over the thickest branches, and often on the trunk of some tree which has fallen; in this attitude he makes the solitudes re-echo with his voice, which bears no indistinct resemblance to the whetting of a sith: he most generally commences these cries as early as two o'clock in the morning, and continues them until day-break; he then descends from the tree, round which the females, to the number of six, and often of eight, are assembled. In the morning he accompanies them in search of food, and in the evening he resumes his former position. This habit of the grouse is known to hunters, and would lead to the belief that it was easy to discover and destroy him. This, however, is not at all the case, for he will seldom allow himself to be approached near enough for that purpose. It is only when he is uttering those cries we have mentioned, that it is possible to get near enough to him; as soon as he is silent, the fowler should remain immovable; the least stir, even the crackling of the leaves, or an inconsiderate movement of the eyes, will immediately drive away the grouse; and when once he has discovered the danger, he is no longer to be approached, not even within two hundred paces. In observing the cautions we have given, however, the fowler can easily kill this bird, when he gets under the tree; even if he miss him, he will have time to reload his piece, as long as the grouse continues his deafening cries."

*Histoire de l'Université de Paris.*

Par E. Dubarle.

HAVING in a former No. (641) inserted an account of this interesting publication, we have been sorry to postpone so long as we have done the sequel of that paper, with some

further particulars of considerable literary curiosity.

The University of Paris was at all times a zealous defender as well as successful advocate of the independence of the French clergy: at one moment engaged in resisting, with powerful effect, the ambitious pretensions and exactions of the see of Rome; and, at another, as Gollut testifies, "upholding principles of honour, a due reverence for pure religion, and a love for the public welfare." It was this spirit which induced it to support the "pragmatic sanction," by which the virtual liberties of the Gallican church were secured in 1439; and prompted it to read a bold, but unhappily useless, lesson to the new occupant of St. Peter's chair in 1394. Indeed, its address to Benedict XIII. abounds with so many "wise saws" for subjects as well as sovereigns, that it would be unpardonable in us to pass it wholly *sub silentio*. We must premise our extract by reminding the reader, that the tiara was at this time claimed by two rival candidates. Clement VII. having died at Avignon, "the whole of Europe, and the University among the first, set themselves in motion with a view to convert this event into a means of promoting unity in the church. But their exertions were unavailing; the same motives which occasioned the nomination of a successor to Urban VI. swayed the appointment of a successor to Clement, in the person of Peter de Luna, an Arragonese, who had been for many years the papal legate at the court of France: he was a man of learning, and a skilful diplomatist; possessed of a shrewd understanding, and as subtle as he was pertinacious. On assuming the semi-pontificate, he adopted the title of Benedict XIII., and the University wrote him a remarkable letter, congratulating him on his accession, and in the same breath exhorting him to exert himself in restoring peace to the church. 'If you defer until the morrow,' said the University, 'what you can do to-day, a second and then a third day will glide away unnoticed; and these successive procrastinations will bring about neglect and oblivion of the intended task. And this will be seconded by flatterers, who, under pretence of affection, infuse the poison of self-esteem and indifference for the public welfare; and by the ambitious, who will besiege you for dignities and preferments; then will step in the courtier, who is an inexorable worshipper of the powers that be; and to all these allurements will be added the pleasing habit of commanding, than which there is no allurements more attractive and insinuating, or more conducive to estrangement from the paths of duty. We are not apprehensive of wounding your ears by making use of this language, because we know them to be of a very patient character; you are a lover of truth, and this emboldens us to speak to you without disguise. Human nature, as you well know, is weak, enraptured with its own perfections, and more given to indolence, deceitful pleasures, and tranquillity, than to labour and its consequent fatigues; apply your hand promptly to the work, (this we entreat of you in our humble supplications,) casting to the winds all delays and tergiversations. If you are able to do good to-day, why defer it till to-morrow?—If you are incapable to-day, you will be much more so to-morrow; for experience teaches us that delays and intermissions do not contribute to activity, but, on the contrary, diminish and cool it. Besides, the evil requires a prompt remedy, and will not brook delay, seeing that, as it is of long existence, its character will become desperate, unless a diligent hand come

forward with a cure.' This address, however, produced no effect; Benedict had a rival in Boniface IX., who was as pertinacious as himself; and the self-love of both impelled them to prefer the preservation of their personal dignity to the interests of religion."

We now approach a period of high interest to the English reader,—the eighteen years (1418—1436) during which the destinies of France were wielded by the victor of Agincourt, and subsequently by the infirm hand of the regent Bedford. "The scanty protection which the University received at the hands of the new government, occasioned it bitterly to deplore the times when the native princes treated it with benignity, maintained its dignity, and took a delight in heaping benefactions upon it." Not only was much of its splendour abated under the English sway, but, in 1431, the Duke of Bedford, with the Pope's sanction, founded a rival University at Caen, under letters patent from Henry VI. It appears, however, that "on the occasion of that prince's entry into Paris, he confirmed its privileges. The English monarch came after the ceremony to dine at the marble table in the great hall of the palace. Tables had been reserved for the University; but such was the want of proper order, that its members found the greatest difficulty in pushing themselves through the crowd and reaching their seats, after being huddled pell-mell with soap-makers and the dregs of the people." At this period, however, the affairs of the French king, Charles VII., who had retreated behind the Loire, took a most unexpectedly favourable turn, "thanks to the enthusiasm excited by the heroine of Orleans. Joan of Arc had appeared upon the stage, and her presence had rekindled the courage and hopes even of the most desponding. The unenlightened mind of those days being apprehensive of the manoeuvres of the devil, and tracing every event of a supernatural appearance to his instrumentality, her services were not accepted until she had undergone examination before the doctors of the University of Poitiers, which had been recently established. "Well I know," said she, when riding towards that place, "that there is plenty of work cut out for me at Poitiers, to which you are conducting me; but the Lord will help me. So proceed we thither, and the grace of God be with us!" The tide of success speedily buried former reverses in oblivion; the English fled in all quarters; Orleans was delivered, Jurgan was taken, and victory crowned the triumphs of France at the battle of Patay; whilst the maddened fury of the enemy induced them to treat that very heroine, upon whose prowess they turned their backs and fled, as a sorceress."—"The Duke of Bedford was compelled, upon the direct requisition of the University, to lay down his office of regent, which was conferred upon the Duke of Burgundy. There was nothing to palliate these reverses but the capture of the Maid. She had been taken prisoner in the battle of Compiègne, by a natural son of Vendôme, who had sold her to the Sire de Luxembourg, from whom the English, in their turn, bought her for ten thousand livres. Peter Cauchon, bishop of Beauvais, who had been driven out by his diocesan after they had opened the gates of the town to the king's party, united with the inquisitor of the faith in claiming her person, as amenable before the ecclesiastical courts in the double character of a heretic and a sorceress. The University of Paris also, or at least such of its members as had continued to reside there as adherents of the English party, joined in enforcing this claim. 'We are greatly in fear,' said this learned body,

'lest the seductions and malice of hellish enemies, and the subtleties of your adversaries and evil-minded persons, who are anxiously striving to deliver her, should rescue her out of your hands by some contrivance which God would not approve; of a truth, every loyal catholic must opine, that never in the memory of man could there occur a more signal breach of religious faith, or fouler damage to the national interests, than if she were to escape by such damnable means and without suitable punishment.' A decree of King Henry, granted upon demand made by the bishop and University, and couched in letters patent of the 30th of January, 1430, ordered that Joan of Arc should be delivered into his hands. She was instantly put upon her trial, during the course of which the University was frequently consulted; 'and when the judges found themselves thwarted by the answers of the aforesaid maid, they wrote to request its opinions, which, on this account, abound throughout the trial.' Doctors had been appointed as assessors to assist the inquisitor, brother Martin, and the bishop, her two judges; and the majority of them, notwithstanding the care with which they had been selected, acted rather from fear than conviction; for such were indulgent towards her in their interrogatories, and gave her encouragement to reply, were insulted, and had threats of being thrown into the river held out to them. All the reports of proceedings were falsified, and those which were forwarded to the University for its advice contained a tissue of lies and misrepresentations. It will be readily imagined that this advice was by no means in her favour; for it was given under the influence of Joan's persecutor, Peter Cauchon, at that time apostolic conservator of the University, whose name had acquired no very laudable notoriety from his associating himself with Petit in lauding the assassination of the Duke of Orleans. Being pronounced guilty of blasphemy against God, because she had worn male attire! and chargeable with heresy towards the church, she was burned at Rouen on the 30th of May, 1431. And 'the University of Paris, determined to play its part in the tragedy, set out in grand procession to Saint Martin-des-Champs, on the day of Saint Martin d'Esté, when a Dominican pronounced a declamatory oration against this poor girl; in which he set forth, that all she had done had been the work of the devil, and not of God.'—This atrocious deed greatly contributed to weaken the power of the English, by rendering them odious to the nation."

The misfortunes of Henry VI., and the success as well as enlightened policy of his rival, whose forces recaptured Paris about four years afterwards, gave prosperity to France, and amply atoned to this University for the injuries it had sustained under foreign misrule. But the most auspicious event, which had ever promoted its prosperity, was the capture of Constantinople by the Mahomedans in 1453. "A host of learned men, who had escaped that catastrophe, and fled from Turkish oppression, had emigrated to Europe in search of new homes; and offered their talents, acquirements, and books, in exchange for the hospitable welcome they received. A new era dawned upon the West; a new direction was given to the arts and sciences; and they received an impetus, which might be crippled, but could never be arrested. The University of Paris was not a stranger to this impulse, but, on the contrary, hailed it with eagerness: this period, indeed, is considered by its historian (Crevier) as having rekindled the pur-



suits of literature within its bosom. The study of the ancient languages, which is necessary to the effectual development of the human mind, and had always been encouraged by the Parisian schools, was, notwithstanding, in a very languishing state. Rhetoric, the use of which is to confine the art of writing within limits defined and recognised by good taste, was not only scarcely known even by name, but had been crushed beneath the incubus of scholastic philosophy. The year 1458 was the witness of important ameliorations in the science of teaching. The name of one of these illustrious fugitives deserves to be rescued from oblivion. Gregory of Tifernum, the pupil of the famous Chrysolorus, and the master of Poggius and Aretinus, offered his services to the University, by which they were cordially accepted, with the assignment of an allowance of one hundred crowns per annum; and he consequently opened two public courses of lectures in Greek and rhetoric."

We must now bid farewell to M. Dubarle's attractive pages, in the earnest hope that he may speedily indulge us with a fresh proof of that talent, accuracy, and laborious research, which characterise the first volume of his History. No individual can rise from the perusal of such a work as his without entertaining a deeper sentiment of veneration and gratitude towards those, upon whose unostentatious but inestimable labours the proper moulding and expansion of the intellect of civilised nations so essentially depends.

Serunt arborea, quæ alteri sæculo prosint.

#### SIGHTS OF BOOKS.

*A General, Medical, and Statistical History of the present Condition of Public Charity in France.* By David Johnston, M.D. 8vo. pp. 605. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd: London, Simpkin and Marshall.

IN times of national improvement, when so many plans to ameliorate the condition of mankind are almost daily broached, it is of much importance to know what has been done and is doing, in other countries, where also projects of utility and advanced civilisation are entertained. We have to thank Dr. Johnston for furnishing us with ample materials of this kind, and enabling us to take very striking, comparative, and comprehensive views of subjects of infinite consequence to humanity. The management of hospitals, the question of dissections, asylums for various classes of the afflicted, lunatic establishments, mendicity, and other objects of the utmost interest, are here fully and fairly brought before us; and not only public men, but every order of intelligent readers, will find much food for reflection in these pages of laborious detail and sensible investigation. Saying this of the general merits of the work, we shall only refer to one of its particular features—the account of the Maisons de Santé (chapter viii.)—for the purpose of introducing a paper we have this week received from a correspondent, and for which we cheerfully make room below, as it is ever gratifying to us to promote the cause of any valuable and deserving institution.

"In France there are houses under the name of *Maisons de Santé*, into which persons of limited income are admitted when they fall into ill health, and where, for a very moderate sum, they are accommodated with board, lodging, and medical attendance. In Paris there is one large establishment of this kind, under the immediate patronage of the government, and by whom any deficiency in the income is made up. The principle is obviously

good,—those who have seen better days, and have not forgotten the honest pride of independence, are spared the mortification of becoming the inmates of a public hospital, while they are enabled to retain their comforts at a moment when the loss of them would be most severely felt. In this country, the only institution of the kind, so far as we know, is the Asylum for the Recovery of Health, at Lisson Grove, established several years ago,—but we suspect not generally known to the public. The plan very much resembles that of the Maisons de Santé. Respectable persons, of either sex, are furnished with every comfort, for a sum which would go but little way towards their maintenance at home, while they are at the same time provided with medical and surgical advice,—of which it is enough to say that we observe the names of Maton, Keate, and Brodie, in the list of professional attendants. None of the rooms contain more than three beds; and any one, on paying a few shillings a week in addition, is accommodated with a separate apartment. Officers, clergymen, tradespeople, and others, in reduced circumstances, and gentlewomen living on narrow means, who must otherwise have experienced great distress, have, in the hour of sickness, thankfully availed themselves of the institution; and we are anxious to make it generally known to those who may wish to participate in its benefits, as well as to those who, approving of the plan, may be disposed to assist the governors in extending its operations. It deserves all encouragement, for it holds out relief to those who would shrink from becoming the objects of more direct charity—who are willing to contribute towards their support, but who, if left unassisted in the struggle, would speedily sink from humble independence to absolute destitution;—in a word, it embraces a class of persons not provided for by any other charity in this great metropolis. It is to be kept in mind, however, that like all such establishments in this country, it depends for support upon the subscriptions of private individuals; and we are sorry to learn, that at the present moment the exertions of its friends are particularly required."

*Narrative of the Siege and Capture of Bhurtpore, in the Province of Agra, &c., by the Forces under Lord Combermere, 1825-6.* By J. N. Creighton, Esq. Captain 11th Light Dragoons. 4to. pp. 168. London, 1830. Parbury, Allen, and Co.

A LAMENTABLE apathy or indifference to the occurrences of our Eastern empire has been by more than one public writer (besides ourselves) laid to the charge of the people of this country,—and with some degree of truth it would seem, or four years would not have elapsed without a suitable record of an event like that here detailed. We know not exactly how to account for this absence of a nationality of feeling towards India, whose connexion with the mother country is increasing in importance almost hourly;—but of this we are sure, that a writer possessing the patriotic spirit to undertake, at the hazard of much pecuniary sacrifice, a work illustrative of British-Indian military history, is largely entitled to commendation.

Captain Creighton's performance is what it should be—concise, yet perspicuous. Accompanied by the several requisite documents to give it due interest to the various parties—in the field and cabinet—connected with the siege, it is at the same time rendered facile of research to the historical student and general reader, who till the appearance of this volume

had no other source of information on the subject than that furnished by newspaper statements. An epitomised relation of the siege of the same fortress in 1805 is appended, judiciously we think, as well for its historical connexion, as that it forms an excellent auxiliary to Captain Creighton's tribute to the memory of the late gallant Lord Lake.

We shall be glad to see the English public evince a disposition to redeem the error or prejudice imputed to it, by giving countenance to this and other publications of the same tendency.

*The Exclusives: a Novel.* 3 vols. 12mo. London, 1829. Colburn and Bentley.

As a mere novel, these volumes have very much the same sort of merit as those belonging to that good old school of distresses and dilemmas which were the delight of our grandmothers. There is a very faultless hero, and a still more perfect heroine,—one of those super-excellent young ladies who are all simplicity and white muslin, and religiously indifferent to the colour of their court dress. These lovers are made miserable, after the ancient fashion, by misunderstandings which a word would have cleared; and, equally after the ancient fashion, are made happy by misdirected letters, containing all the necessary discoveries; so that all ends by a happy marriage. So much for the more antique parts of invention and composition. As for the modern, the whole peerage has been emptied on these pages: no person therein figures without a title, or two old family names; and there is what may be called a deal of genteel reading. Of the general spirit we shall only say, we thought, and do think, the public surfeited with such trash; and of the more peculiar tone, that we can conceive nothing more outrageous, both in point of taste and feeling, than taking certain individuals, too openly designated to be mistaken, and making these real characters act the part of fictitious ones, incurring all the odium of whatever it may please the author to make them perform. As a mere picture of society, it is exaggerated and revolting. Much has been said, in the way of preliminary puff, of this novel being the first production of a lady of distinction. We will venture to assert pretty decidedly, from internal evidence, that the *Exclusives* is written both by a masculine and practised (we were going to have said hackneyed) writer, and one also very evidently ignorant of the circles he professes to depict.

#### ARTS AND SCIENCES.

##### LINNÆAN SOCIETY.

DEC. 1.—A. B. Lambert, Esq. V.P. in the chair. The paper read this evening was an account of a recent botanical excursion from Jalapa to Papanla, by Dr. Scheide and M. Ferdinand Deppe, two German naturalists. The communication embraced a great many curious details. The travellers, in the course of their excursion, discovered three entirely new species of the genus *pinus*, or fir tree; also a new species of sarsaparilla, possessing similar properties with the *smilax sarsaparilla* of South America. Besides these, a new species of oak was found in the hot regions of Mexico—the only instance on record, perhaps, of the genus *quercus* growing in such a temperature: they saw also an abundance of the scarce parasitical plant *vanilla* on the bark of decayed trees. On the banks of the river Tecoluts the travellers observed great numbers of the white *ibis*, and a variety of the heron tribe.—Joseph Neeld,

Esq. and E. Jennings; Esq. were balloted for and elected.

#### ECLECTIC SOCIETY.\*

G. FRANCIS, Esq., sub-treasurer, in the chair.—Mr. C. Cohen (chemical operator to the Society) read an interesting paper, containing a statement of experiments on the blood of various animals, tending to confirm the theory of M. Baruel of Paris, viz. that there exists a peculiar fluid in each animal, distinctive of the source or particular animal from which it is obtained: concentrated sulphuric acid being added to the blood of animals in a glass tube, it will, when agitated, give out the peculiar odour of the animal from which the blood was taken. Mr. Jenkins (the hon. secretary) presented to the Society the perfect fruit of the acacia, preserved in spirit; also to the library, Buxtorf's Chaldaic and Syriac Lexicon.

#### EASTERN EXPEDITION.

DOCTOR GERARD, the brother of M. G., who has traversed the Himalaya mountains, has just visited the valley of Sulej, and made some curious observations at that place, which is the highest inhabited spot on the globe. The principal object of his journey was the introduction of vaccination into Thibet; but it appears that the prejudices of the Rajah prevented him from succeeding in that humane enterprise. One of the villages where he stopped was proved to be 14,700 feet above the level of the sea. At this place, in the month of October, the thermometer, in the morning, marked 8° 33' centigrades below zero; and during the day the rays of the sun were so hot as to be inconvenient, and yet the waters in the lakes and rivers were frozen during the night, but were free from ice at two o'clock in the afternoon. By means of artificial irrigation, and the action of solar heat, large quantities of rye were raised at this immense height, some of the fields being at 14,900 feet. Doctor Gerard gives his opinion, that cultivation might be carried as high as from 16 to 17,000 feet. The goats bred in this region are the finest in the country, and are of that species whose wool is used for the manufacture of shawls.

At a height of 15,500 feet, quantities of fossil shells are found on calcareous rocks, upon strata of granite and pulverised schist: they consist of muscle, and others of various forms and dimensions. To the north of the frontier of Konnaour, Doctor Gerard attained a height of more than 20,000 feet, without crossing the perpetual snow. At one o'clock in the afternoon the thermometer was at 2°-78 centigrades below zero. Notwithstanding this extreme elevation, the action of the sun had an unpleasant effect, though in the shade the air was freezing. The aspect of the surrounding regions was sublime and terrible; and on the frontier a ridge of snow was perceptible. In these regions, which for a long time were inaccessible, M. Gerard met with one of the most intrepid philologists known in Hungary, named Csoma de Koros. This traveller, after advancing towards the centre of Asia, arrived at Konnaour, in Thibet, where he fixed himself in the monastery of Kanum, and lived amidst the monks of the Lamaic religion. Aided by a learned Lama, he made great progress in the study of the literature of Thibet, and discovered an encyclopædia in forty-four volumes, which treated of the arts and sciences. The medical part of this large work

forms five volumes. The art of lithography has been practised at the principal city of Thibet from time immemorial, and it has been used to display the anatomy of the different parts of the human body. It appears that science and letters, flying from the tyranny of the caste of the Brahmins, abandoned the plains of Hindostan, and took refuge on the mountains of Thibet, where, until the present time, they remained totally unknown to the rest of the world.—*Le Globe*.

#### LITERARY AND LEARNED.

OXFORD, Nov. 28.—On Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—

*Doctor in Civil Law*.—Rev. W. M. Lally, St. John's College, Grand Compounder.  
*Masters of Arts*.—Rev. J. S. R. Evans, Queen's College, Grand Compounder; H. Reynolds, Scholar of Jesus College; Rev. J. T. C. Fawcett, Student of Christ Church.  
*Bachelors of Arts*.—J. N. Edwards, Worcester College, Grand Compounder; T. Furnivall, Queen's College; W. Dod, W. Duke, Magdalen Hall; W. Gould, Balliol College; G. D. Haughton, Worcester College; G. Eaton, T. Brooke, Brasenose College; G. Clayton, Christ Church College; J. W. Chambers, St. John's College; G. C. Hawkins, Oriel College; R. H. Flower, J. F. R. Hill, Trinity College; R. Foster, Exeter College.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY.

IN No. 658 of the *Literary Gazette*, (August 29th) we described, with much approbation, the plan which was then adopted for making an exchange between the Royal Society and the British Museum,—the former giving to the latter such scientific and other productions as it had not opportunity of employing to the advantage of the community at large, or to its own, and receiving in return the duplicates of such works, from the Museum, as were best calculated to enrich and complete its library of reference. Nothing, it appeared to us, could be more eligible than such a transaction; and as neither the Council of the Royal Society, nor the Trustees of the British Museum, could by possibility have any personal interest in the matter, we certainly hailed it as a well-meant and well-devised scheme for the public benefit. It seems, however, that some dissentients have taken a different view of the case, and some very angry letters have appeared in the *Times* on the subject; calling the exchange a job, and those concerned in it very hard names. We have heard that Mr. Babbage objected to it strongly in the Council; but who wrote the *Times* letters we know not: if that gentleman, we think he would have given them the weight of his name. But whoever the writer is, he is evidently, from the remedies he suggests, ignorant of the fact, that the President and Council of the Royal Society enjoy, by the charter, the full and perfect right to do that which he has questioned, and, further, recommended to control by general meetings, and other expedients altogether inconsistent with the constitution of the body. The Arundel Manuscripts, which have been transferred to the British Museum, were presented to the Royal Society soon after its formation, and have ever since, from the nature of its proceedings, been a dead letter: they may now be of general utility to literary men. But it has been argued that the Museum was not ready to return the *quid pro quo*; and we believe that in the first instance there was a semblance on which to found this suspicion. For the British Museum being in progress with its Catalogue could only produce its early sheets (as far as they had gone), out of which the Society were to select such books as suited their purpose; and there were probably not half enough to satisfy a fair balance of exchange. But on looking to our original statement, we find that this contingency was pro-

vided for. The valuation was to be made, and "it was agreed to make a debit of the amount as against the Museum, to be diminished and extinguished, as occasion offered, by the transfer of such things as were eligible to be received" (see *Lit. Gaz.* p. 570). Considering these circumstances, we cannot imagine that the outcry of corruption, jobbing, and imbecility, which has been raised, is warranted; but, on the contrary, still continue to look upon the transaction as one purely and judiciously directed to the public good.

#### SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

ON Thursday, last week, H. Hallam, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Reginald Bray, Esq., the Rev. T. S. Hughes, and Ralph Watson, Esq., were elected fellows. Signor Juan Barthé communicated, through Lord Aberdeen, facsimiles of some Roman inscriptions. The Rev. H. J. Todd, F.S.A., presented a drawing, with a description, of a richly-ornamented Saxon doorway at Kirkham Abbey, Yorkshire. Some remarks on the coins of the kings of Mercia, by Edward Hawkins, Esq., F.S.A., were read; and also a communication from Mr. Bray respecting the discovery made on Earl Onslow's estate at Worplesden, in Surrey, two miles and a half from Guildford, on the 30th July last, of a pavement sixty-two feet in length, the tesserae of which his lordship has had removed to Clandon, for an ornamental building.

Dec. 3d. Thomas Amoyt, Esq., in the chair.—Three or four short communications were read on subjects of no particular interest.

#### ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

THE paper read at the last meeting was a translation of Aneurin's poem of "Gorchan Cynvelyn," made some years ago by the author of the "Celtic Researches." The translation is in sufficiently spirited verse. But the most valuable part of the venerable writer's communication is the introductory memoir, in which, after pointing out the futility of endeavouring to interpret the remains of the primitive bards of Britain by the help of the continuators of Nennius, the Triades, and Geoffrey of Monmouth's history—works which are either palpable forgeries, or, at least, of doubtful or of no authority,—he recommends the study of the authentic poems of Aneurin, Taliesin, and Llywarch, conducted upon sound critical principles, as the only means of enabling the historian and the antiquary to obtain an accurate knowledge of the customs and manners of our British ancestors, as well as of ascertaining, by an easy deduction, from an acquaintance with the language which the Romans left among them, what language they originally found.

A copy of the "Anwari Sohili," printed at the government press at Bombay, and several volumes of Transactions of the Della Cruscan Academy, were among the books presented.

#### FINE ARTS.

##### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

*Devonshire and Cornwall Illustrated*. From original Drawings by T. Allom and W. H. Bartlett, &c.; engraved on steel by Heath, Miller, Le Petit, Wallis, &c. With Historical and Descriptive Accounts, by J. Britton and E. W. Brayley, Esqrs. Part I. Fisher, Son, and Co.

WHEN we consider the variety of minds, from the humblest and simplest to the most exalted and refined, to which topographical publications address themselves, we cease to wonder at their multiplicity. The first Part of the

\* A Society under this name has been formed in the eastern part of London, and has monthly meetings: as we wish to promote every literary and scientific institution, we publicly notice its transactions.—*Ed. L. G.*

very pleasing one before us is confined to Devonshire, of which it is truly observed, "there is not, perhaps, a single county in the British Islands more replete with picturesque and romantic features, antiquarian remains, geological riches, and geographical and maritime relations." The views are sixteen in number, and are beautifully executed. We recommend, however, for the benefit of those who are strangers to the scenes which they represent, a little more particularity, in future, in their titles. For instance, it is necessary for any one unacquainted with the places, to refer to the printed text to ascertain whether "The Royal Hotel and St. Andrew's Chapel and Terrace," and "The Royal Theatre and Atræum," are in Exeter, or in Plymouth. With respect to the historical and descriptive portion of the work, the names of the gentlemen by whom it has been undertaken are a sufficient guarantee of its correctness and excellence.

*Engraved Illustrations of Ancient Arms and Armour.* After the Drawings and with the Descriptions of Dr. Meyrick; by Joseph Skelton, F.S.A. Part XXI.

"HORSE Muzzles, &c.," "An Iron Arm of the Sixteenth Century," "Sword-Hilts, Chape, &c. A.D. 1660," "Instruments of Punishment," "Persian Armour," and "A Florentine Morion, A.D. 1590," are the plates which embellish the twenty-first part of Mr. Skelton's work. They are executed in the same distinct, and, when requisite, elaborate style, as those which have accompanied the preceding parts. The "Iron Arm" is especially curious. In his description of it Dr. Meyrick says:

"The armourers, as the most skilful workmen of former times, were employed in operations similar to those of surgical instrument makers; among which were contrivances for supplying the loss of limbs. A few of these are still preserved in ancient mansions. The family of Clephane, at Carslogie near Cupar in Scotland, have an iron hand without a thumb, the fingers of which move at the knuckles. It is attached to three flat bars, which, by means of a hoop, were fastened on the arm, just below the elbow. Tradition says it belonged to a laird of the place, who received it from a king of Scotland, in consequence of having lost his hand in the service of his country. An engraving of it will be found in the *Border Antiquities of Scotland*. The iron arm of the famous Götz, or Gottfried, of Berlichingen, born in 1481, and who died in 1562, preserved at Ixthausen, where he resided, is renowned throughout Germany. A description, with explanatory plates, was published at Berlin in 1815, from which it appears not to have reached higher up the arm than that of Carslogie. It was manufactured at Heilbron, on the Neckar. Götz was a warrior of great prowess, and took a prominent part in all the conflicts of his time, particularly in the war of the peasants of Franconia and Swabia against the bishop and nobles; and his life, written by himself, presents a curious picture of the age. Göthe has ably dramatised the principal events.—The specimen in the collection at Goodrich Court, though not so complicated, as the fingers and thumb have only joints at the knuckles, so strongly resembles this in the details of contrivance, that we need not hesitate to assign it to the same manufactory. It was intended to supply the place of the right arm, and to be attached to the poldron of a suit of armour, on which account it was sufficient that the hand grasped a weapon, that the arm would

turn round below the poldron, and that it would bend at the elbow."

*The London Lithographic Album for 1830.* Engelmänn, Graf, Coindet, and Co.

THE facilities afforded by lithography have enabled Messrs. Engelmänn and Co. to present the public, at a very moderate price, with this pleasing Annual, which comprehends a singular variety of subjects, fifteen in number, executed all of them in an agreeable, and some of them in a masterly manner. We must briefly notice a few of the most striking.—"Cottage Comfort;" painted by Gainsborough, drawn on stone by R. J. Lane, A.R.A. The fine effect of artificial light, and, which is better, the truth of natural character, have both been preserved by Mr. Lane with his accustomed talent and feeling.—"Rivaux Abbey;" drawn on stone by P. Mackenzie. A sweet and delicately finished delineation of this elegant and romantic ruin.—"The Departure of the Packet;" on stone by Paul Gauci, from a drawing by S. Owen. The well-known ability of Mr. Owen in marine subjects, renders it only necessary to say, that the present is one of his most pleasing representations of calm: the flatness and lucidity of the water are charming.—"The Silent Lute;" painted by T. Warrington, drawn on stone by J. S. Templeton. We mentioned Mr. Warrington's clever picture in our notice of the last exhibition at Somerset House: great justice has been done to it by Mr. Templeton.—"La Corotaire;" painted by J. J. Chalon, drawn on stone by W. Gauci. Besides his excellence as a painter of local buildings and scenery, we do not know any of our artists whose foreign figures are so entertainingly characteristic as those of Mr. Chalon.—"Le Bonnet de Crêpe;" painted and drawn on stone by L. Mansion. A very pretty and piquant portrait.—"Tired of Play;" drawn on stone by G. Childs, from a picture by H. Corbould. The chiaroscuro in this pleasing little composition is very skilfully managed. Mr. Childs is an accomplished lithographer.—"Preparing for May-Day;" drawn by T. Fairland, from a painting by R. Farrier. Happy girl! Life would be too valuable, if the feelings of that age were to continue.—"Saturday Night;" painted by W. Hunt, on stone by M. Gauci. The sparkling and spirited drawing, of which this is a faithful copy, must be fresh in the recollection of all the visitors of the last Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-colours. But we must desist from particular criticism; and content ourselves with repeating our general praise of this interesting publication.

*Great Britain Illustrated*, from drawings by W. Westall, A.R.A., engraved by E. Finden; with descriptions by T. Moule. Nos. 17 and 18. Tilt.

Two pretty Nos. of Mr. Tilt's cheap and clever publication. The views of "Roslin Castle," and "Berry Pomeroy Castle," are singularly picturesque.

*Characteristic Sketches of Animals.* Drawn from the Life and engraved by Thomas Landseer. Dedicated, by permission, to the Zoological Society. Part I. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

THE establishment of the Zoological Society, and the formation of their menagerie and gardens in the Regent's Park, have given a strong impulse in this country to the study of zoology—an impulse which the present clever publica-

tion is well calculated to increase. We have too frequently had occasion to notice the talents of Mr. Landseer in the characteristic delineation of animals, to render it necessary for us now to say more than that, in some of the plates under our immediate notice, he appears to have exerted those talents with even more than his usual success. As a proof of this, we would cite either the involution of the agonised and helpless tiger in the folds of his terrible enemy the boa constrictor, or the concentration of animal viciousness and cunning manifested in the eye of the bonassus. The plates of the giraffe, which are after drawings taken from the noble specimen in the Jardin du Roi at Paris, are said, and we have no doubt justly, "to offer for the first time a correct and unexaggerated representation of the original subject."\* One of the vignettes exhibits the whimsical adventure of Mr. Landseer with an elephant in the Jardin du Roi, which we communicated to our readers soon after its occurrence. The descriptions, which we understand are from the pen of John Henry Barrow, Esq. are written with great perspicuity, and contain much pleasing and valuable information.

*Fox-hounds running in Cover.* Painted by R. B. Davis, Animal Painter to his Majesty; engraved by W. Giller. Moon, Boys, and Graves.

WE noticed, with the praise which it deserved, the original picture, when it was in the Exhibition of the Society of British Artists: the print, which is very sweetly engraved in mezzotinto, appears to us, as well as we can recollect, to be a faithful imitation of it.

*Lincoln Cathedral.* Engraved by W. Say, from an original drawing in his possession. Lincoln, Brooke and Sons; London, Ackermann.

LET the skill of the engraver be what it may (and Mr. Say's great talents are well known), there is a heaviness in mezzotinto which unfits it for subjects such as the present.

#### ORIGINAL POETRY.

PARTING OF HECTOR AND ANDROMACHE.†  
THUS Hector said, nor longer there remain'd,  
But with swift foot his stately palace gain'd;  
Yet, haply, found not there, more loved than  
life,

Her whom alone he sought—his beauteous wife.  
She, with her babe and nurse, that mournful  
hour [tower.  
Watch'd, steep'd in tears, on Ilion's topmost  
Then, at the threshold, hastening to depart,  
"Where," Hector cried, "the wife of Hec-  
tor's heart?"

Sought she some sister's anguish to restrain,  
Or led the matrons to Minerva's fane?"  
"None dares," the guardian of his house  
replied,—

"None dares, thus charged, the truth from  
Hector hide.

Not now a sister's anguish to restrain,  
Not with the matrons at Minerva's fane;  
But when 'twas widely bruited Troy had fled,  
And Grecia to these walls the battle led,

\* It will be remembered, that the *Lit. Gaz.* contained a portrait of the giraffe sent to England, from an accurate drawing by Mr. Davis.

† We some time ago noticed the reading, at the request of the Council of the Royal Society of Literature, of a portion of Mr. Sotheby's new translation of the *Iliad*; and we have now the gratification to submit another portion for the perusal of our readers;—the distinguished author of *Oberon* having most kindly and condescendingly assented to our request to be favoured with this specimen.  
—Ed. L. G.



Thy wife, where Ilion's tower o'erlooks the  
fight,  
With her loved child and nurse, flew wild  
with fright."

Swift at the word, impatient of delay,  
Through Troy's proud streets the chief re-  
traced his way:

And now arrived, where to the battle-plain  
The Scean gate recalled his step again,  
His rich-dow'd consort—from Aëtion sprung,  
Who erst held sway Cilicia's sons among,  
And from far Thebes and Hypoplacia's grove  
Led the fair virgin to her Hector's love—  
Before him rush'd, and with deep woe o'erpress'd,  
Came with her infant on the nurse's breast—  
Their only child, and lovelier in their sight,  
And fairer far, than Hesper's golden light.  
From famed Scamander, Hector named his boy,  
But proudly called Astyanax by Troy,  
In honour of his sire, whose single power  
So oft had turned the host from Ilion's tower.  
But now the father, bending o'er his child,  
Eyed him in silent joy, and sweetly smiled;  
The while Andromache, dissolved in tears,  
Hung on his hand, and poured forth all her  
fears.

"Too rashly bold, thee, sole defence of Troy,  
Thy brave right arm, and fearlessness destroy:  
Fails then thy child a father's heart to move?  
Fails then thy wife's unutterable love?

Thy wife!—no more—Greece arms 'gainst thee  
her force:

Thy wife! a widow, on thy blood-stained  
Ah! 'reft of thee, be mine the wish'd-for doom  
To hide my anguish in th' untimely tomb!  
Ah! 'reft of thee, no hope, no solace mine,  
But grief, slow wearing out life's long decline.  
No mother waits me, no consoling sire,—  
The hapless victim of Achilles' ire.

Ere from the sack of Thebes the chief withdrew,  
His ruthless rage my sire Aëtion slew;  
Yet feared to spoil, but honouring, on the pyre,  
Him, with his arms, consign'd to feed the fire;  
Then heap'd on high the earth, whose funeral  
mound

With planted elms the Jove-born oreads  
They too, whose smiles our hearth had blissful  
made,

Seven brothers, sunk at once in Hades' shade.  
These, mid their cattle, on the pasturing mead,  
Achilles saw at once beneath him bleed.  
And here, the conqueror, mid his plunder'd  
store,

From Hypoplacia's groves my mother bore,  
Then, richly ransom'd, back restored again,  
Too soon to perish—by Diana slain.

Yet, thou, my Hector! thou art all, alone,  
Sire, mother, brethren, husband, all in one.  
In pity, guard this tower, here shield thy life;  
Leave not an orphan child, a widow's wife;  
There, by the fig-tree, plant the war-array,  
Where easiest of ascent to Troy the way.  
Thrice have the boldest chiefs that spot as-  
sail'd,

And thrice the efforts of the boldest fail'd;  
Th' Atridae, either Ajax, Tydeus' son, [on,  
And Crete's fierce king, there led their warriors  
Whether by seer forewarn'd, or martial art,  
There mark'd out Ilion's vulnerable part."

Hector replied: "These all, O wife beloved,  
All that moves thee, my heart have deeply  
moved;

Yet more the sting of public scorn I dread,  
If Hector, slave of fear, the battle fled.  
Not thus my heart inclines; far, rather far,  
First of Troy's sons to lead the van of war,  
Firm-fix'd, not Priam's dignity alone  
And glory to uphold, but guard my own.  
I know the day draws on when Troy shall fall,  
When Priam and his nation perish all:

Yet less, forebodings of the fate of Troy,  
Her king, and Hecuba, my peace destroy—  
Less, that my brethren, all th' heroic band,  
Must with their blood imbrue their native land,  
Than thoughts of thee in tears to Greece a prey,  
Dragg'd by the grasp of war in chains away—  
Of thee in tears, beneath an Argive roof,  
Labouring reluctant the allotted woof,  
Or doom'd to draw from Hyperæa's cave,  
Or from Messeis' fount, the measur'd wave:  
A voice will then be heard, that thou must  
hear,—

'See'st thou yon captive pouring tear on tear,  
Lo! Hector's wife, the hero bravest far,  
When Troy and Greece round Ilion clashed in  
war.'

Then thou with keener anguish wilt deplore  
Him whose cold arm can free his wife no more.  
But, first, O Earth! o'er me thy mound uprear,  
Ere I behold thee slaved, or see thy tear."

He spoke, and stretched his arms, and on-  
ward prest

To clasp his child and fold him on his breast,  
The while the child—on whose o'er-dazzled sight  
The helm's bright splendour flashed too fierce  
a light,

And the thick horse-hair, as it wavy hung  
From the high casque, its sweeping shadow  
flung—

Scared at his aspect, shrieked, sank back dis-  
And hush'd his clamours on his nurse's breast.  
The child's vain fear their bitter woe beguil'd,  
As o'er the boy each parent sweetly smiled;  
And Hector now the glittering helm unbraced,  
And gently on the ground its terror placed,  
Then kist, and dandling with his infant play'd,  
And to the gods and Jove devoutly pray'd.

"Jove! and ye gods, vouchsafe that Hec-  
tor's boy,

Another Hector, all surpass in Troy,  
Like me in strength pre-eminently tow'r,  
And guard the nation with his father's power;  
Heard be a voice where'er the warrior bends,  
'Behold the chieftain who his sire transcends.'  
And grant that, home-returning charged with  
spoil,

His mother's smile repay the hero's toil."

He spake, and gave, now sooth'd from vain  
alarms,

The lovely infant to his mother's arms;  
And the fond mother, as she laid to rest  
The lovely infant on her fragrant breast,  
Smil'd in his tears, while Hector, as they fell,  
Kist her pale cheek, and sooth'd with fond  
farewell.

"Grieve not, my love, untimely; ere the  
By fate predestined, dread no hostile power;  
But at the time ordain'd, the base, the brave,  
All pass alike within th' allotted grave.  
Now home retire: thy charge beneath our roof,  
To ply the distaff, and to weave the woof:  
To task thy maids, and guide their labour,  
thine—

The charge of war is man's, and chiefly mine."

He spake, then raised from earth, and firmly  
prest

On his brave brow the helmet's wavy crest.  
She homeward went, and slow and sadly past,  
Of turn'd, and turning wept, with woe o'ercast.  
And now beneath her Hector's proud abode  
Tears of deep grief from all around her flow'd,  
One we in all, while all alike deplor'd  
Beneath his roof, as dead, their living lord,  
Who ne'er, they deem'd, escaped the battle-plain.  
Would look on his loved wife and home again.

Nor Paris lingered; but in mail array'd,  
Whose brilliant light the warrior's pride dis-  
play'd,

Rush'd through the streets. As when a stall-  
Swift, as he snaps the cord, from bondage freed,

Strikes with resounding hoof the earth, and flies  
Where spread before him the wide champaign  
lies,

Seeks the remembered haunts, on fire to lave  
His glowing limbs, and dash amid the wave,  
High rears his crest, and tossing in disdain  
Wide o'er his shoulders spreads his stream of  
mane,

And fierce in beauty, graceful in his speed,  
Flies mid the steeds that wanton o'er the mead.  
Not otherwise, from Troy's embattled height,  
In pride of youth, in power of mailed might,  
Exulting, on, impatient of delay,  
Bright as the sun, young Paris sped his way,  
And Hector found, where tears of anguish fell  
When his loved consort heard his last farewell.

#### SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

##### TURKISH RELICS AND SUPERSTITIONS.

THE first public transaction which signalled  
Achmet's wielding of the supreme power in  
the Turkish capital, was the solemn reception  
of the relics which Hasan Pasha had brought  
from Mecca in the year 1613. They con-  
sisted of the ancient covering of the Kaaba,  
the *kevekeb durrer*, or star of pearls, and a  
staff cut from the wood which supports the  
roof of the Kaaba: this last, Hasan laid at his  
master's feet, with a prayer that it might one  
day prove the stay of the padishah's old age.  
The star of pearls and the staff were deposited  
in the innermost chamber of the harem, which  
goes by the name of the "hall of the sacred  
garment," as being the sanctuary where the  
prophet's apparel is preserved. Besides these  
relics, it contains the prophet's bow in a silver  
sheath, Ebubekr's sabre and carpet, and the  
battle-swords of Omar, Othman, and the other  
companions of the prophet in the infant  
triumphs of Islamism. Next to the standard  
and staff of Mahomet, these relics are con-  
sidered the most precious treasures which be-  
long to the imperial chattels. The prophet's  
apparel has been immortalised in Turkish  
song by Borda Bussiri, whose poem has been  
translated by Silvestre de Sacy, as well as by  
Kaab Ben Soheir, of whose poem a German  
version has been given by Lette and the cele-  
brated Kosegarten. The latter opens with this  
strain—

Lo! Soad's footstep echoes on my ear!

My heart with rapture beats when Soad's near:

and when he reached the lines in which he  
exclaims, bursting with enthusiasm—

The prophet is a bright and shining sword,

Drawn from the armoury of Heaven's high Lord!—

the prophet, charmed with his praises, threw  
him his mantle, which Kaab had already ve-  
nerated as a relic, and with which, conjointly  
with the water that had hallowed his bap-  
tism, he healed diseases.

The holy standard of the prophet is enfolded  
in forty silken covers, and his apparel is  
equally wrapped in forty coverings of rich  
stuff. It is the yearly custom to expose the  
garment in the presence of the whole court,  
and with great solemnity, on the fifteenth day  
of the Ramazan, which is the middle of the  
great fast; and then to hand it about for the  
salutation of the bystanders' lips. The lord  
high armour-bearer passes round with it, and  
after every salutation wipes the sacred gar-  
ment with a muslin cloth, which, from the  
supposed virtue it has derived from the con-  
tact, is presented to the saluter in token of his  
piety. After the ceremony of kissing is over,  
the part which has been defiled by sinful lips  
is washed in a large silver basin, the water is  
poured into small bottles by the *kislaragasi*,  
and, after being closed with his seal, is sent

round to those who have attended the ceremony. The princes, sultaneses, and officers of the great dignitaries of the empire, are also honoured with phials of this holy water, in exchange for which the bearers are loaded with presents. Some drops of it are poured into the first glass of water which is drunk at the termination of the fast; and its virtues are deemed an infallible preservative against diseases, as well as conflagrations. The door of the chamber of the "sacred garment" is richly imbedded with silver—an idea probably suggested by the silver door in the palace of the Byzantine sovereigns, which stood on the very site of the Seraglio; the door itself opening into the golden hall, which adjoined the imperial bed-chamber, and enclosed the imperial jewels and relics, amongst which shone the rod of Moses, and the holy cross, brought from Jerusalem by the Empress Helena.

The sacred standard was preserved at Damascus, as one of the most valuable memorials of the conquest of Egypt, until the winter of 1594, when it was solemnly transferred to Constantinople, and immediately afterwards was conveyed under an escort of a thousand janizaries to the grand vizier's camp at Gallipoli, where it waved for the first time over the heads of the Ottoman forces. Aali, the historian, tells us, that "the inspired warriors of Islamism frequently saw it unfold of its own accord during their holy struggles with the infidels, and stretch itself forward, flattering against the high heavens, as if borne on the wings of victory, and impatient to lead the onset of the sacred bands." H.

#### DRAMA.

##### DRURY LANE.

AN original five-act comedy by a Peer of the Realm!—could not such an announcement more than half fill the pit of Drury Lane Theatre? Where were the crowds we are daily told are so eager to rally round the standard of Thalia raised upon English ground by an English original writer? Alack! the unthinking public who read and echo such "golden opinions," provided they be pleased, care not one farthing from whence the *matériel* be drawn; and while they affect to sigh over the prostration of the Drama, and the absence of original writers, prove by their attendance that they would much rather shake their sides at such sprightly translations as the *Invincibles*, a *Roland for an Oliver*, or Lord Glengall's own adaptation of the *Irish Tutor*—than yawn, for encouragement's sake, through five acts of the most undeniable English manufacture. Not that they yawned on Saturday, by any means—Lord Glengall's comedy is light and agreeable—but they might have done so; and no feeling for the "cause of the Drama" could induce the rogues to come and pay their money till they knew whether such would be the case or not. Will they come now? It is, with us, a great question. *Follies of Fashion*, though not adapted from the French, is pretty closely adapted from the English. It has not a novel character in its *dramatis persona*, and scarcely a situation that has not been worn threadbare: plot, it has none; moral, it has none—or rather, its whole tendency is immoral, from the general profligacy of the characters, male and female; of wit, but a slender allowance: yet there is an easy, gentlemanlike gaiety in its language, and a sufficient bustle in its action to carry the spectator from the rise to the fall of the curtain unwearied along; and it is of little use for him then to inquire of his next neighbour, "Now it's all over—what was it

all about?" The best scene is that in which *Lord and Lady Splashon* (the faint shadows of *Mr. Lovemore* and *Lady Teazle*) strive to outmanoeuvre each other concerning their respective *billet-doux*; and the drollest, one of equivocation between *Old Counter* and *Sir Simon Foster*, in the fifth act. The actors, one and all, exerted themselves most laudably and successfully; but never in the course of our theatrical recollection did we see a play so outrageously dressed. The unmeaning frippery of the gentlemen, and the untimely splendour of the ladies—be-satined and be-feathered at eleven in the forenoon, exactly as they repair to a fashionable masquerade at the same hour in the evening—was so glaringly inconsistent, that it rather seemed an anticipation of some ridiculous modes in the womb of time (the dandies of 1929, perchance), than the representation of high life of the present day. We wonder the gentlemen's servants in the gallery did not hiss outright: we are sure they must have laughed as much at the costume as they did at the comedy. We have heard that this absurd dressing was in deference to the noble author's wish. We have a better opinion of his taste. The play was given out for repetition amidst considerable applause, and without a dissenting voice; but though a creditable production, we doubt its outliving the season.

The grand dispute between the managers of Covent Garden Theatre and Mr. Kean has ended in a sort of triumph of the latter, in consequence of the former having gone to law to punish him for the trick he played them. It would have been wiser to let this alone, and to have left the affair as it stood to the public judgment. Mr. Kean performed *Richard* on Wednesday, with great energy, and to a very crowded house. The attempts to hiss him were insignificant, and easily put down.

##### COVENT GARDEN.

ON Monday evening, after *Romeo and Juliet*, Mr. T. P. Cooke began his gratuitous performances as *William*, in the celebrated melo-drama of *Black-eyed Susan*. The piece deserves the popularity it has obtained on the Surrey side of the water. The unrivalled acting of Cooke drew down thunders of applause from the most crowded house of the season. Miss E. Tree's performance of *Black-eyed Susan* was exquisitely true to nature in the latter scenes. Wood sang the original ballad in a style that alone ought to fill the house; and Meadows, Egerton, Blanchard, and Turnour, were excellent in their respective characters. Altogether, we were, in common with the audience, greatly pleased; and are only sorry that our notice is too late to recommend the seeing of *Black-eyed Susan* for more than one night while she remains in Middlesex.

##### ADELPHI.

ON Thursday night we were indeed delighted with the *Elephant*, and never witnessed an audience so excited and so pleased as that which, on this occasion, crowded the Adelphi. The wonderful instinct and sagacity of this extraordinary animal were displayed in the drama to surprising advantage: in fact the plot entirely hinges on the deeds of the elephant; and in all the three acts she performs the principal part, and brings about the results. In the first she warns the legitimate prince of his danger, and entombs the conspirators against him for ever; in the second she fights his battles, and, uncrowning the usurper, places the crown on his head; and in the third she saves his life, enables him and his adherents to

escape (by breaking open their prison-bars, and making her own broad back a descent for them to the ground), and finally carries him and his bride in glorious pageant to mount the throne. And perhaps the still more surprising action was her return, on being called for after the fall of the curtain, and acknowledging the honour in the most graceful and gracious manner. But pages of description could not tell all her merits—her gentleness, her dancing, her feasting, her loyalty, her humanity,—she must be seen, and we are sure all London will see her as fast as this little theatre can accommodate the population. We ought not to stop without saying, that, independently of this great attraction, the spectacle itself is magnificent, and the acting excellent. Some double entendres alone offended us: they must be (we dare say they are already) suppressed. The piece concluded amidst loud and unanimous shouting; so that Mr. Yates had a poor hearing when he announced the repetition for every night till farther notice. He was happier in his delivery of a prologue (which we add), to have been spoken in the character of a beef-eater, but the licenser forbade it, as derogatory to that eminent office and station!!!

##### Prologue, to be spoken in the Character of Beef Eater.

Exeter 'Change, so long of just renown  
For rarest beasts and brightest blades in town,  
For ear-rings, elephants, pen-knives, and proboscis,  
Scissors and serpents, razors and rhinoceroses,—  
Soon in its fate a greater razor found,  
Which raised that ancient building to the ground.  
By cruel mandates to improve the town,  
It was done up—by pulling of it down.  
The beasts, astonished, still remained in doubt  
That Woods and Forests should have turned them out  
With Carlton rooks—they made their common caws  
Compell'd to bow to Woods' and Forests' laws.  
By roars from beasts, and oaths from keepers surly,  
Was Burleigh House thus turned to burly-burley;  
And beasts and birds sought out for other lays,  
Where the King's Mews still celebrates their praise.  
I was obliged their common rout to share,  
And found it quite a bore without a bear.  
From that snug nook, so well known at the entry,  
Where half a century had stood a sentry,  
Ejected I was left to cry alone  
With the great bard—"My occupation's gone."  
I wandered on, but did not wander far—  
These doors were open—as they always are,  
To take one in. And then my lucky fates  
Set up the firm of Mathews and of Yates;  
And now, Gazette-like, I am come to say there  
Is a partner of more weight than either—  
A partner, too, that during his short term  
Will make our partnership a stable firm.  
But as our friends may look for an apology  
For this so sudden study of zoology,  
And that we may, like public-houses, feast  
With entertainment both for man and beast—  
I'm come to appease the hypercrite's rage  
Against the greatest actor of the age,  
Who always has brought down the house—almost the  
stage.

When first we saw him, thinking of the pelf, we  
Wish'd his great carcass in the small Adelphi,  
Well knowing then, from what we'd seen before,  
Where'er he went he could create a roar.  
But there were many obstacles to clear  
Before we could contrive to get him here:  
Some in the ocean said he would be sunk—  
Some said the Custom House would seize his trunk—  
Perhaps by law they could not let them land,  
Because his ivory were contraband—  
The vessel, too, would tremble with his weight,  
And captains be quite frighted with his freight—  
Said we'd no room with safety here to place him,  
And that our prompter would not dare to face him.  
I proved the voyage easy of endurance—  
I promised then that I could find assurance—  
I signed and sealed, thinking the matter national,  
But hoping still his rations would be rational—  
Till freight all paid, his custom duties clear,  
He comes himself to pay his duties here—  
We hoping you your patronage will grant  
To Messrs. Mathews, Yates, and Elephant.

Mr. Beazely is the author of this whimsical composition and of the drama.

Ramsgate Theatre has been destroyed by fire, and the company turned adrift.

## VARIETIES.

**March of Intellect.**—A work, entitled *L'Art de Penser*, is amongst the Paris literary promises for January next. No doubt, therefore, we shall become a most thinking race of beings the ensuing year. A few citations from this composition have already appeared; and if we follow the wise counsels of the ingenious author, we shall pass one half of our time in ruminating on the past, and the other in meditating on the future.—*Paris Letter*.

**Domestic Improvements.**—We had recently occasion to mention a useful and economic invention of Dr. Sloane of Cork, in consequence of a Parisian having brought forward the same as a novelty. The Dr. has also invented a tallow lamp on an entirely new principle. This lamp, simple in its construction, will burn any kind of tallow, lard, or grease, giving a pure light, and varying in intensity at pleasure, from the dim flame of the chamber rush-light to the broad glare of the finest gas. It appears to be peculiarly fitted for shops, manufactories, blow-pipes, or dining-rooms, and may be manufactured for the low price of two shillings,—but is at the same time capable of being made an elegant appendage to the drawing-room. This invention promises to do away entirely with the inconvenience arising from the want of pure oil—carelessness of servants, spattering of carpets, &c.; being so easily trimmed, that a child of ten years old can fit it for burning in three minutes; while it is as portable as any bed-chamber candlestick. When moderately lighted, Dr. Sloane's lamp will give the light of eight mould candles of four to the pound, consuming at the same time the tallow of four. When reduced to its minimum blaze, the tallow of a farthing rush-light is not consumed. As the inventor intends to apply for a patent, we can tell no more than has been told to us respecting this new light.

**Mechanics in France.**—We are glad to observe that our neighbours in France are sedulously directing their attention to improvements in the mechanical arts. The *Recueil Industriel*, ably edited by M. de Moléon, and of which we have looked over several livraisons, contains much useful and interesting information on these pursuits.

**Canova.**—We learn from the Italian newspapers, that a most singular distribution has been made of the mortal remains of the celebrated Canova. The new church erected on his plan, and at his expense, at Possagno, his birth-place, is destined to receive his body. His heart had been deposited at the Academy of the Fine Arts at Venice; but it appears that this has given rise to some discussion, and in consequence it has been determined that it should be placed under a cenotaph in the church *Dei Frati* at Venice. The Academy, resolving to possess a portion of the mortal relics of Canova, addressed M. Canova, the brother of the artist at Rome, requesting to have the right hand, with which the sculptor executed so many *chef-d'œuvre*. M. Canova has consented, stipulating, that in case the Academy of Venice should be suppressed, or removed to another city, it shall restore this deposit to the high priest of the church of Possagno, to be re-united to the rest of the body. The Academy of Fine Arts at Venice have obtained possession of the right hand of Canova, and a notary has drawn up the conditions insisted upon.

**New Music.**—The French residents at Leghorn observed St. Charles's day this year

with grand ceremonies; and, among other things, we notice from the foreign journals, a grand mass, composed by Lord Burghersh, whose musical genius is held in such high estimation, was performed with extraordinary effect in the church of the *Minori Osservanti*.

**Domestic Economy.**—The *Magasin für Naturvidenskab* gives the following method of extracting glass stoppers from bottles, when they have become fixed, and cannot be removed without a chance of the bottle being broken, and the contents lost. Take a woollen band, pass it round the neck of the bottle, and hold one end, whilst another person holds the other, then draw the band backwards and forwards very rapidly, and the heat occasioned by the friction will expand the mouth of the bottle sufficiently to permit the stopper to be extracted. M. A. Chevallier has indicated another method, which consists in heating the neck of the bottle with hot charcoal, or by the flame of a spirit lamp, taking care to turn the neck, so as to heat every part of it equally. If part of the stopper should happen to be broken, the neck of the bottle is to be heated in the manner related, and enveloped in linen, leaving the neck free; and upon gently tapping the bottom of the bottle, the stopper will rise.

**Improvement in the Breed of Horses in France.**—The Duke de Guiche has lately published a very interesting paper on the improvement of the breed of horses; in which he proposes to confine them to two distinct classes—one of light horses, to be obtained by crossing with English horses and Arabian mares, which class would include race-horses, saddle-horses, cavalry-horses, coach-horses, and all those employed in post-work and for light agriculture. In the second class he includes waggon-horses, horses for the more laborious works of agriculture, and all horses for slow and heavy draught. He proposes to establish for each of the two classes a number of *haras*, proportioned to the extent of the respective demand. The Duke de Guiche advances many sensible arguments in favour of his plan; and proves that as the soil and climate of France are decidedly favourable to the breeding of horses, there is no reason why, with judicious crossing, they should not be quite as good as those of Great Britain. The plan has been taken up warmly by the French government; and it is expected that it will be carried into almost immediate execution.

**Education in France.**—It appears, from an account in the *Voleur*, that there are in Paris 577 priests; 80 charity schools, with 12,000 pupils of both sexes; 403 elementary schools, of which 112 are gratuitous, with 25,582 pupils; 7 colleges; 118 boarding schools for boys, at which there are 7,669 pupils; 329 boarding schools for girls, with 10,240 scholars; and for the higher branches of education, 20 public establishments, most of which are supported by government, with 317 professors, and 17,823 students: thus making the number of persons receiving education in Paris 73,222—about one-tenth of the population.

**Paris Academy of Sciences.**—At the sitting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris on Monday last, a report was read, giving an account of several experiments performed by order of the Academy, for the purpose of determining the tension of vapours in high temperatures. It was stated, that many of these experiments had been attended with great danger; but that they had produced the important result of the discovery of a new invention for a sucker, by which all accidents in steam-engines may be avoided, when the tension becomes greater

than is necessary for the required service. At this sitting M. Eugène Robert announced, through one of the members, the discovery of some fossil crocodiles' teeth, and the remains of lophyodone at Boulogne, near Paris.

**Naval Surgeons.**—Under the sanction of the Admiralty, Sir Gilbert Blane has founded a prize medal, to be given annually for the best journal kept by a surgeon of the Navy.

**Westminster Play.**—On Wednesday this annual exhibition took place at Westminster School: the play was *Phormio*. The young gentlemen who played the principal parts acted like veterans; but their clothing savoured strongly of Monmouth Street.

**Fernando Po.**—It is with much regret we learn, that recent accounts from Fernando Po are very unfavourable as to its salubrity. Among the recent deaths is that of Col. Nicolls, who succeeded Captain Owen as governor of the island.

**Paris.**—Were it the fashion to give soirées after the manner of M. Laurent, says a letter to us from Paris, we should not be seized with spasmodic yawnings on our return home. Madame Malibran, Mdlles. Cinti and Sontag, assisted at an entertainment given by this amateur a few evenings ago, and enchanted the assembly by their vocal talents: the *Trio del matrimonio segnato*, as performed by these queens of song, was enthusiastically applauded.

## LITERARY NOVELTIES.

The Memoirs of Madame du Barri, Mistress of Louis XV. of France, forming three vols. of "Autobiography," is announced.

The Life of Sir Walter Raleigh, in two volumes, is nearly ready for publication, from the pen of Mrs. Thompson, the popular author of the Life of Wolsey, and Memoirs of Henry VIII. and his Times.

Dr. Conolly, Professor of Medicine in the University of London, is preparing for publication an Inquiry concerning the Indications of Insanity.

In the Press.—The Elements of Hebrew Grammar, with a Praxis, by the Rev. W. T. Phillips.—A Compendium of Astronomy, adjusted to the improved state of the Science, and an Astronomical Dictionary, by H. T. Linnington, author of the Companion to the Globes.

## LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Lardner's Cyclopaedia, Vol. I. Scott's Scotland, Vol. I. 6th ed. 8vo. 6s. cloth.—Thomson's London Dispensatory, 5th ed. 8vo. 15s. bds.—Christian on Poisons, 8vo. 16s. bds.—Marshall's Naval Biography, Supplement, Part III. 8vo. 15s. bds.—Pring's Intellectual and Moral Relations, 8vo. 15s. bds.—Zoological Keepsake, 1830, 6s. 6d. silk.—Bradfield's Atheniad, a Poem, 12mo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Reid's Elements of Practical Chemistry, 8vo. 14s. bds.—Cox's Liturgy Revised, crown 8vo. 5s. bds.—The Exclusives, 3 vols. post 8vo. 12. 11s. 6d. bds.—Private Memoirs of the Court of Louis XVIII. 2 vols. 8vo. 12. 4s. bds.—Time's Telescope, 1830, 12mo. 9s. bds.—Brasse's Antigone of Sophocles, English Notes, crown 8vo. 5s. bds.—East India Register, 1830, 10s. sewed.—Recreations in Science, 18mo. 3s. 6d. bds.—Health without Physic, 12mo. 7s. 6d. bds.—Vegetable Cookery, 12mo. 4s. cloth.

## METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL, 1829.

November.	Thermometer.	Barometer.
Thursday... 26	From 25. to 40.	29.75 to 29.81
Friday... 27	— 30. — 39.	29.75 — 29.59
Saturday... 28	— 30. — 43.	29.59 — 29.69
Sunday... 29	— 40. — 45.	29.69 — 29.76
Monday... 30	— 35. — 45.	29.76 — 29.78
December.		
Tuesday... 1	— 35. — 42.	29.76 Stationary
Wednesday... 2	— 35. — 44.	29.70 Stationary

Wind variable, prevailing S.E.  
Generally cloudy—raining on the 27th ult. and on the 2d instant.

Rain fallen, .525 of an inch.

Edmonton.

CHARLES H. ADAMS.

Latitude..... 51° 37' 32" N.

Longitude..... 0 3 51 W. of Greenwich.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor is not aware that the Stanzas by F. E. H. are intended for insertion.

**ERRATA.**—In our last notice of the Royal Society of Literature (No. 670), p. 764, speaking of Sir W. Ouseley's collection of Oriental Alphabets, we inadvertently wrote (line 27) "several hundred," instead of *sixty*.—And in our last (No. 671), in the mention of "Nine Embossed Medallion Portraits," the artist's name should be Westwood, not "Wrentmore."



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